

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XV, No. 297

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

August 15, 1989

New developments offer glimmer of hope in murder cases

Recent weeks have brought new developments in a number of suspected serial killings in the United States, including the case of the so-called Green River Killer, which has frustrated law enforcement efforts for most of a decade.

¶ Authorities in Washington state believe they have apprehended one of the first "viable suspects" in the Green River case, which is named for the river south of Seattle where the body of the first victim was found.

The suspect, 38-year-old William Jay Stevens II, has denied that he is the Green River killer, who is believed to be responsible for the disappearances or murders of 48 women between 1982 and 1984, when the killings mysteriously stopped.

Stevens, jailed in Seattle since January on burglary charges, has not yet been charged in any of the slayings, but in mid-July police searched two homes used by Stevens in Spokane and seized 55 bags and boxes of evidence, including travel receipts, police uniforms and badges and 1,800 videotapes. They reportedly found no property, clothing or jewelry belonging to the victims.

However, an affidavit filed by prosecutors to obtain a warrant to search the homes called Stevens a "viable suspect," after a six-month investigation by the Green River Task Force documented credit card and telephone records placing the third-year law student at or near the scene of several murders at the times they were committed.

Stevens reportedly told friends he wanted to make films of prostitutes being

dismembered and told others that some of the Green River killings had been filmed. He reportedly had a fascination with serial killer Ted Bundy, also a former Washington law student, who was executed earlier this year by the state of Florida. Stevens followed the Green River cases avidly, according to the affidavit.

Stevens was also a former military police officer and was an unsuccessful applicant for a police job, according to news reports.

Authorities focused on Stevens after receiving several telephone tips following the national broadcast of a television show, "Manhunt," which attempted to elicit clues from viewers on the identity of the killer.

¶ In Miami, police confirmed on June 20 that a convicted rapist is a suspect in the murders of 19 young women, most of them crack-addicted prostitutes. Charles Williams, in custody for two attacks against women, has not been charged and investigators believe they may never have enough evidence to bring a case against him. The bodies were usually found unmarked, with little signs of struggle and forensic pathologists were initially unsure whether the victims were murdered or had overdosed on drugs. Autopsies eventually showed that many of the women died from pressure on their necks or mouths.

¶ Los Angeles police are still combing for clues to the identity of the "Southside Slayer," believed to be responsible for the killings of many of the 69 prostitutes that have been found shot to death in the area

Continued on Page 15

The grim face of death FBI agents' research efforts paint portrait of two serial-killer personality types

By Jacob R. Clark

FBI investigators who have spent years studying the serial-murder phenomenon have culled enough information from interviews with incarcerated killers to delineate two distinct types of personalities — the organized and the disorganized serial murderer.

The results of nearly a decade of FBI research into serial killers — research that for the first time focused on crime scenes and the behavior of the killers before and after their crimes — have been documented in the recently published book, "Sexual Homicide: Patterns and Motives" (Lexington Books), written by John E. Douglas, Robert K. Ressler and Dr. Ann Burgess.

Douglas and Ressler, both FBI supervisory special agents, spent about eight years criss-crossing the country to interview convicted serial killers, many of whom occupy unique positions of notoriety in the annals of American crime. The agents often sat alone and unarmed in locked rooms with such infamous killers as Richard Speck, John Wayne Gacy, David Berkowitz and Charles Manson, with little more than a desk or table between themselves and their subjects.

A Study in Opposites

The result of their harrowing studies is a personality and crime

scene profile that could help law enforcement determine whether the perpetrator they are seeking in a homicide case is indeed a serial killer.

The agents found that the organized murderer and the disorganized murderer are nearly complete opposites of each other, in terms of background, personality, lifestyle, and the way they carry out their slayings. Where the organized killer will likely be a highly intelligent, skilled, socially competent individual who plans his crimes carefully, the disorganized killer is likely to be no better than average in intelligence, plagued by inconsistent work habits, and the product of a strict or abusive childhood. The disorganized killer tends to commit murders spontaneously. [See sidebar, Page 7.]

Douglas said in a recent interview with LEN that the study of serial killers arose from unsolved cases presented by visiting law enforcement agents to the Behavioral Science Instruction and Research Unit, in what eventually became the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime at the FBI's Quantico, Va., training complex.

Willing to Talk

In 1979, Douglas and Ressler began interviewing the killers from which they were able to formulate the two categories of



Special Agent John E. Douglas
Face-to-face with serial killers

murderers. For purposes of their study, they classified a serial killer as one who had committed three or more murders over a series of time. They found that nearly all of the men targeted women — John Wayne Gacy being one notable exception — and the murders tended to have a sexual aspect to them. Not all the victims had been raped, but they may have been found nude or posed in a sexually provocative position.

"We were surprised to find that

Continued on Page 7

'Mushroom' harvest increasing in cities as bystanders get caught in the crossfire

The victims may range from a housewife shot to death while washing dishes to a man shot while lying in bed to a two-year-old killed at a playground in the crossfire of a drug dealers' turf war, but all share at least one characteristic — unlike most murder victims they were not acquainted with their assailants and all were innocent bystanders.

Innocent bystanders constitute one of the fastest growing groups of shooting and homicide victims in the United States, according to a report commissioned by the Crime Control Institute, a private, nonprofit research organization based in Washington, D.C.

The report, released July 1, suggests that the disturbing trend is increasing and bystanders — or "mushrooms" as they are known in street slang because they "pop

up" in the path of gunfire, taking a bullet meant for someone else — now comprise about 1 percent of the more than 20,000 homicides reported in the United States each year.

Researchers at the University of Maryland examined all accounts of bystander shootings published in the major newspapers in Boston, Los Angeles, New York and Washington, D.C., from 1977 to 1988 and found a "rapid increase in both bystander woundings and killings since 1985 in all four cities," the report said.

Reliable Data Lacking

In New York, four bystanders were killed in 1985, nine in 1986, 11 in 1987 and 12 last year. According to New York Newsday, at least nine bystanders have been killed so far this year, but the ex-

act number remains uncertain because no reliable data are kept on such homicides.

In Los Angeles, 21 bystanders were killed in 1988. In Washington, four innocent bystanders were killed in the past three years; only one such killing was reported in the previous nine-year period. Three bystanders have been killed in Boston during the last three years, but in the previous nine-year period only one such killing was reported in the local press, according to the report.

The report said that while bystander deaths appear to make up less than 1 percent of all homicides in these cities, the "significance of such killings is to lend far greater seriousness to the public definition of the crime problem."

"Such killings rank at the top of

Continued on Page 13

What They Are Saying:

"By and large, once they open up with you, they'll take full credit and some of them will be quite proud."

FBI Special Agent John E. Douglas, who has spent much of the past decade as part of a team interviewing notorious serial killers. (7:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — The Rocky Hill Police Department, which has been buffeted by allegations of racism, has appointed its first black police recruit in three years. Herbert Sharp, 24, will become a patrolman Nov. 30 after training.

DELAWARE — Gov. Michael Castle last month signed a bill, effective June 30, 1990, that sentences convicted offenders to shorter prison terms but limits their chances for parole. Inmates would serve their full sentences and could win parole only in cases of "exceptional rehabilitation."

The Fenwick Island Town Council has reinstated three part-time police officers fired in early July for not reporting for duty. The officers' lawyer said the three followed department rules in reporting absences, and that the firings were the result of a misunderstanding.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — In spike heels and miniskirts, two dozen local prostitutes were ordered by D.C. police to march 1.4 miles to neighboring Virginia last month or face arrest for disorderly conduct. The prostitutes, rounded up during a July 26 street sweep, were lined up in single file, led by a police cruiser with lights flashing and followed by another patrol car. The march, which was apparently unsanctioned by police officials, ended just short of the 14th Street Bridge into Arlington when a news photographer arrived on the scene and began taking pictures. The prostitutes were said to have been back on the job in downtown Washington within a half hour.

MASSACHUSETTS — Two part-time Hancock police officers have refused to work because the town lacks insurance coverage for them if they're hurt while on duty. Police Chief Arthur Rodda, who was hurt June 30, reportedly checked out of the hospital after learning that the city wouldn't cover his medical costs.

NEW YORK — The odds are only about 50-50 that a New Yorker using an emergency police call box will find a working unit, according to a City Comptroller's audit released July 10. The audit, conducted in 1988 and this year, tested 98 randomly chosen call boxes out of the 761 units in place throughout the city. New York City police officials say the system's reliance on old technology — most of the boxes were installed more than 40 years ago — has "compromised the department's ability to maintain a high operating rate." The Police Department has launched a three-year plan to replace the old call boxes.

PENNSYLVANIA — Wilkins-

burg Mayor Richard Depperman has proposed the formation of a regional drug investigation unit after police stated that there are 52 crack cocaine dealers in the town of 24,000 residents.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Florence cotton farmer Mark Pruitt is suing the city police for \$4,000 for destroying crops while speeding across his fields in 1988 while chasing two suspects. The suspects are also named in the suit.

FLORIDA — Lakeland police are investigating whether Barry Dyson, 26 — who police say confessed to 10 rapes — committed four of them while under electronically-monitored house arrest.

LOUISIANA — Ex-Lafourche Parish Sheriff Cyrus "Bobby" Tardo was sentenced last month to 29 years, 5 months in prison for plotting the December 1988 bombing that wounded Sheriff Duffy Breaux. Tardo admitted that the bomb plot was part of a political vendetta.

A 14-year-old boy is being held in the Caddo Parish Juvenile Detention Center for a pair of ice cream truck robberies. Police say the boy, armed with a .38-caliber revolver, held up the trucks on June 24 and July 11, demanding money and a Popsicle.

SOUTH CAROLINA — City and state officials are looking into an offer by some Conway businessmen to pay off-duty police officers to direct traffic at six busy intersections between the town and the resort area of Myrtle Beach, at a cost of \$3,000 per weekend.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Gov. James Thompson signed a bill July 26 allowing the city of Chicago to charge telephone customers up to \$1.25 a month to pay for improvements in the city's 911 emergency telephone system.

INDIANA — Fred Sanders has asked a judge to reduce his seven-year prison term for fatally shooting an Indianapolis police officer who entered his house without a warrant in August 1988 while responding to a complaint about Sanders' dog. Four officers were disciplined after Sanders said he was beaten during his arrest.

MICHIGAN — Nearly 63,000 people were charged with drunken driving in the state last year — the fifth consecutive year of declining arrests. Drinking was

a factor in 47 percent of the 1,704 traffic fatalities in 1988.

OHIO — Fifteen inner-city churches in Cleveland last month launched a program aimed at ridding city neighborhoods of drugs and crime. The two-year effort will include education, community activism and social outreach.

WISCONSIN — State transportation officials have avoided a potential in Wisconsin's drunken-driving law by making a small change in a state form. An appellate judge had ruled that the Department of Transportation's "informing the accused" form — which police routinely read to motorists before administering a blood-alcohol test — mentioned only the possibility of license suspension upon conviction but said nothing about other penalties. The judge said motorists who refuse to take the test could thus argue that they weren't advised of all potential penalties.

Superior Police Chief Robert Bennett, 58, who faced dismissal after being found guilty of five counts of misconduct by a city board, decided last month to retire instead.

A state task force has endorsed the introduction of legislation aimed at curbing accidental shootings involving children. Lieut. Gov. Scott McCallum has said he would like to see a bill similar to a new Florida law that penalizes gun owners whose unlocked weapons fall into children's hands.

Plains States

MISSOURI — Jefferson County Sheriff Walter Buerger said last month that the county may have to pay other jurisdictions to take some local inmates, after a judge ruled that the Jefferson County Jail can have no more than 54 prisoners.

St. Joseph police have received the ninth anonymous note in connection with the 1979 disappearance of Micki Jo West. The notes began turning up three years ago in St. Joseph and Kansas City, saying that if a reward offered in the case is dropped, information about the victim will be revealed. The girl's parents have reportedly agreed to the demand.

MONTANA — The Montana State Prison, which is 49 inmates over "crisis capacity," closed its doors last month to any new inmates for at least 90 days. The men's prison, built to handle 754 inmates, reached 1,117 in mid-July. The women's facility is said to be packed to double its 59-inmate capacity.

NEBRASKA — The Lincoln

Housing Authority has begun sending a new lease to 281 families in public housing, stipulating that criminal activity on or near the housing complexes is prohibited.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Following four shooting attacks in 10 months, police say women fear driving alone in Lincoln and Minnehaha counties. On July 2, a 17-year-old Lennox girl was followed by a man who blew out the rear window of her car with a shotgun.

Southwest

COLORADO — The Greenwood Village City Council has approved spending \$29,000 to probe allegations of dissension, bigotry and favoritism in the Police Department. Police Chief Daryl G. Gates was given a 30-day paid leave from his job.

Larimer County sheriff's deputies, saying their department is understaffed, have begun working overtime without county approval to enhance law enforcement and officer safety. County Commissioner Daryle Klassen said the move is a ploy by Sheriff Jim Black to get more money.

OKLAHOMA — The Oklahoma City Police Department plans to hire handicapped people to work six hours per week to help enforce handicapped parking laws and issue citations to illegal parkers.

The State Bureau of Investigation has asked the FBI to conduct genetic tests of evidence to learn who murdered three Girl Scouts near Locust Grove 12 years ago. One suspect, Gene Leroy Hart, was acquitted. He died in 1979.

TEXAS — Wichita Falls police Lieut. Walter Collins, 52, died July 25 after being shot while backing up two of his officers. Collins, who had coronary bypass surgery eight years ago and was planning to retire, is said to have died of a heart attack triggered by the bullet wound to the shoulder, loss of blood, and surgery to remove the bullet. Police arrested Daniel M. Fowler, 38, in the killing of Collins and the wounding of two other officers.

The Legislature last month passed and sent to Gov. Bill Clements a bill to repeat a two-month-old law allowing police to keep secret the names of crime victims, including missing children. Clements indicated that he would sign the measure.

The Houston Police Department will begin training 250 cadets in October, ending a three-year hiring freeze. Up to 1,500 applicants are expected for the new positions.

UTAH — Acting Carbon County Sheriff James Robertson, 59, was named over two others last month to replace Sheriff Barry Bryner. Bryner resigned in June amid charges of drunken driving and resisting arrest.

The American Civil Liberties Union has joined a suit seeking to declare unconstitutional the state's laws against fornication and sodomy. The suit stemmed from disciplinary action taken against West Valley City police officer Gary Oliverson and three others after authorities were told of relationships between them and female members of a Law Enforcement Explorer post.

CALIFORNIA — Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department officials have beefed up security measures at detention facilities following a downtown jailbreak on July 25 — the second breakout in four days.

Ex-Sacramento police clerk Joy Underwood, 34, is seeking workmen's compensation for stress from handling evidence from bodies unearthed at a local boardinghouse. Underwood, a vegetarian, said she can no longer eat vegetables because "they have dirt around them, like the people dug up" on the boardinghouse grounds.

IDAHO — An Aug. 16 trial date has been set for Idaho County Sheriff Randy Baldwin and ex-Deputy Gerald Marko, who face Federal felony wiretapping charges.

OREGON — Twenty Oregon National Guardsmen will help Portland police fight gangs and illegal drugs in the city. Police officials also said that several police divisions would be consolidated to focus on gangs and drugs.

Drug use in the state's prisons is heavy but not out of control, according to a report to Gov. Neil Goldschmidt by the head of the state Corrections Department. Corrections Director Fred Pearce said interviews with medical and security staffs at the prisons "suggest a high rate of use" among inmates, but he cautioned that the extent of the problem is difficult to gauge because accurate statistics on drug use and drug seizures have not been kept.

WASHINGTON — Federal agents in Tacoma last month seized 3,500 AK-47 assault rifles made in China, valued at \$5 million. The seizure is one of the first since the Federal Government banned imports of semi-automatic weapons in March.

Mannequins go off duty

A department-store mannequin will no longer be making "dummies" out of motorists in at least one Colorado county where the local sheriff's department had deployed the synthetic lawman in a roadside patrol car to trick drivers into obeying speed limits.

The Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department recently retired "I.B. Stiff," the mannequin the agency thought would help ease a manpower shortage. The use of Stiff was part of a test project to see if he could be effective in curbing motorists' urges to speed and commit other traffic violations.

But the "two-day adventure" in early June was cut short when motorists starting bombarding

the department with calls about a "mannequin sitting in a patrol car," said Capt. Bob Allen of the Littleton-based department's patrol division.

Stiff, clad in a uniform shirt with the requisite badge and shoulder patches, did help, Allen said. "It has a tendency to slow people down," he said, adding that the idea was adapted from a practice used by some California law enforcement agencies.

But Stiff was suspended after it was decided the calls he prompted from motorists were tying up the department's communications unit.

"To be real honest with you, I'm not sure the people in our

jurisdiction are ready for it," said Allen. "We got several calls that said, 'Hey, do you know you've got a mannequin sitting in a patrol car?' Then we had to field those questions. Once you move it in and people become aware that it's there, its effectiveness decreases.

Littleton area residents are the kind of folks who'll "call in about anything," Allen added. "It turned out to be quite a hassle."

As for Stiff, "he's going back into service at the store. He's still got a job; we didn't put him out of work," the captain said.

Another mannequin, used by the Loveland, Colo., Police

Continued on Page 13

Younger NYC cops still comprise bulk of arrests for misconduct, report says

The number of New York City police officers arrested during 1988 for criminal offenses ranging from drug possession and robbery to brutality and sexual assault dropped to 89 from 1987's all-time high of 112, but suspensions of police officers involved in misconduct increased from 150 in 1987 to 164 last year.

In a report issued June 15, the Police Department said young officers continue to account for the vast majority of criminal misconduct cases, noting that nearly 70 percent of those arrested were age 30 or younger.

About 44 percent of the 29,000-member NYPD are in the under-30 age group.

"The younger members of our department continue to be disproportionately represented in the numbers arrested," wrote Internal Affairs Chief Daniel Sullivan in the report to Police

Commissioner Benjamin Ward.

Drug-possession cases involving police officers doubled from four in 1987 to 10 in 1988. The report said 16 officers were arrested for felonious assault, 13 for harassment or misdemeanor assault, 11 for drunk driving, 6 for larceny, 5 for burglary, 4 for menacing, and 3 each for robbery and sexual assault.

In 17 cases, offenses occurred while the officers were on-duty, the report stated.

Some of the more serious offenses included:

¶ The March 1988 arrests of two Bronx police officers who were charged with leading a gang that robbed drug dealers;

¶ A 30-year-old police officer charged with pulling holdups in the Brooklyn precinct where he was assigned;

¶ A 30-year-old cop who was arrested after being involved in an

October shootout in Queens that left a bystander dead;

¶ A veteran detective who was charged with possession of cocaine, which he allegedly planned to swap for sex with a Queens prostitute.

The number of officers stripped of their guns and placed on modified duty dropped from 73 in 1987 to 71 in 1988, and most suspensions and modified duties involved departmental infractions, the report noted.

Assistant Chief John Moran told the Daily News that the continuing trend of criminal offenses committed by young police officers suggests "very serious concerns."

He said that so far this year, 49 cops have been arrested, 72 have been suspended, and 45 have been placed on modified duty. For the same period last year, the totals were 44, 95 and 28, respectively.

Two-wheeled patrols gaining in popularity

The Spokane, Wash., Police Department is "taking a step forward by taking a step backward" with a program that takes patrol officers out of their cars and puts them on bicycles to give them more mobility, foster closer community relations and keep the officers fit and healthy.

The Spokane program started in early July but already the benefits are apparent, said Lieut. Robert Van Leuven, a department spokesman.

Four officers — three males and one female — are now pedaling 20-speed mountain bikes around downtown Spokane, giving the department a highly mobile and distinctively visible presence, he said.

"It gives us closer public contacts," Van Leuven said. "Over the years, because of the types of calls and crimes and the volume of calls we've had, we've become so motorized that quite frankly the Police Department loses contact with the citizenry. We're basically taking a step forward by taking a step backward."

Van Leuven told LEN that bicycles are more than just a good way to patrol areas that can't be reached in cars — they also provide a "fairly silent means of deployment."

"You don't hear them coming," he said.

Among the tangible crime-fighting results already chalked up by the bike program, two-wheeled officers made a felony arrest in a "strong-arm robbery" within "two or three minutes" after the crime was committed, said Van Leuven.

But other benefits include giving patrol officers a change of pace from their regular patrol duties and providing them with an enjoyable way to stay in shape.

"The major factor is the hands-on contact with the citizenry that you don't find that much anymore," Van Leuven said.

The bikes are equipped with air pumps, water bottles, equipment bags, head and taillights, flashlight holders and a side-handle baton holder. The officers, who are armed, wear uniform shirts and shorts and are able to carry radios.

The program is only limited by inclement weather, which, depending on severity, could hamper an officer's ability to handle a bicycle.

But the program, adapted from a similar one that's been cruising the streets of Seattle for about two years, is the kind of "innovative and creative [program] that puts you one step ahead of the game," Van Leuven said.

"We're continually looking at ideas such as this that we can incorporate that's going to be positive not only for us and our resources, but also of course, for the community," he added.

The idea of bicycle patrols is spreading. The King County, Wash., Sheriff's Department inaugurated its bicycle patrol on July 5, with an assist from the Seattle police.

The Seattle program has elicited inquiries from all over the country, said Officer Don Church, a Police Department spokesman. It was started by two officers on walking beats who felt they had difficulty responding to backup calls. They thought that having bicycles would help them get around their patrols more easily.

The officers were right. Their arrests rates, already high, increased further still when they were on bicycles, Church said, noting that in the first month the two made over 500 arrests during their bike patrols for such of-

Continued on Page 5

Update: Follow-ups on earlier LEN stories

[New developments have occurred in recent weeks in connection with stories previously reported in LEN. Following are updates on two of those stories.]

Accused rapist is cleared; civil suit continues

A University of Colorado football player has been found not guilty in the sexual assault of a female student, and his lawyer says he will continue to press a civil suit against the alleged victim in order to clear his name.

Andy Massucco, 21, was acquitted May 24 by a Boulder, Colo., jury on charges stemming from an alleged sexual assault against an unidentified female student. The case drew national attention when defense attorney Patrick Butler and Tom Lamm filed a civil suit against the victim to take advantage of the broader avenues of discovery allowed in civil proceedings, as well as give Massucco a chance to clear his name and recover legal fees resulting from his prosecution. The victim's lawyers filed a counterclaim against Massucco.

The tactic sparked a public outcry from prosecutors' and victims' advocacy groups, who believed it would be used by the defendant's lawyers to recover testimony from the victim that would not be allowed under Colorado's rape shield law. They also expressed concern that the move would discourage sexual assault victims from reporting what is already an underreported crime. [See LEN, March 31, 1989.]

Meanwhile, a trial date for Massucco's civil suit could be 10 months to a year away, said Butler.

"We're still fairly preliminary in our stage of discovery. I should point out that while Andy Massucco hasn't done anything to dismiss his case, the young lady hasn't done anything to drop her counterclaim," Butler said.

New sentence for would-be cop

The Michigan Court of Appeals has ordered the resentencing of a convicted rapist who was admitted to a youthful offender program because the sentencing judge sympathized with the 22-year-old criminal justice student's expressed desire

to become a police officer.

David Caballero's successful completion of the sentence under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act, which provides for probation instead of conviction if the offense is committed between the accused's 17th and 20th birthdays, would have allowed for the expungement of his record, enabling him to pursue his law enforcement dream. [See LEN, April 30, 1989.]

But on June 15 the Michigan Court of Appeals vacated Caballero's original sentence and sent the case back to the 50th Judicial Circuit Court in Sault Ste. Marie for sentencing by a different judge. The three-judge panel said that the trial court had exceeded its discretion in applying Holmes provisions to Caballero because the offense was committed seven months past his 20th birthday.

Caballero, a student at Lake Superior State University, was convicted Jan. 10 of two counts of criminal sexual conduct stemming from a December 1987 attack on a female student he had followed home from a party. He is currently free pending resentencing, for which a date has not been set. His lawyers are also filing motions for a new trial.

Missing an issue?

Probably not, because LEN is currently operating on its cut-back summer publication schedule of one issue per month. The regular semimonthly schedule will resume in early September. (And don't miss out on the special 300th issue of LEN, coming in early October. We'll be marking the milestone with some very special features.)

People and Places

On the beam

A pair of 1989 graduates of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute have designed a prototype for a velocity-measuring system that could eventually render obsolete motorists' "fuzz busters" — the devices widely used to outwit police radar.

Jon D. Lamkins of Kensington, Conn., and Brian Horgan of Middletown, Conn., designed and built the device as part of project required for graduation from the institute's electrical engineering program. The "speed measurement circuit" was contained in two wooden boxes, and consists of optoelectronic devices that can use light to measure the time it takes an object to travel six feet.

The boxes, spaced six feet apart on the roadside, are fitted with phototransistors onto which ambient or natural light is focused by a series of lenses. As vehicles pass by, they force a reduction of light, setting off a timer in the first box. As the car passes by the second box, the timer is shut off. Using the formula for computing velocity — distance divided by time — the car's speed is established and fed into a microcomputer that contains a timer mechanism and display screen.

Horgan said the device is based on the same principles behind a camera's exposure meter — as



Jon Lamkins (l.) and Brian Horgan, 1989 graduates of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, seen here with the prototype of the speed detector they designed.

light is reduced, the meter level decreases.

Lamkins told LEN that the device is more effective than radar because it is a passive detector and does not need an external light source to operate since it is capable of measuring natural light. To his knowledge there is no device a motorist could purchase to detect the prototype device.

"Theoretically, if the car went by without lights, then [the detector] wouldn't detect at night," Lamkins said.

Lamkins said he became interested in doing the project — part of a program allowing students to tackle real-life problems by drawing from their major fields of study — because he is an auto enthusiast and "could think of ways to do it."

Lamkins and Horgan first set up the device in a lab and used a small car they rolled by before testing the unit on an actual roadway. A potentiometer allowed them to adjust the amount of light hitting the boxes.

Their tests proved the effectiveness of the device, which was powered by an electrical generator.

While there is a lot of ongoing research in the area, Lamkins said he believes their project might be the first to use visible light. In the accompanying project report, he and Horgan noted: "The closest that a system has previously come to passive detection involves the use of invisible beams of light (lasers, infrared) that are coupled with an optical sensor."

Prof. Richard F. Vaz, who served as the students' adviser during the project, said its "simplicity and versatility make it an obvious candidate for the next generation of systems used by law enforcement officials."

Horgan said the device is "totally undetectable. You could set them up in foliage and nobody would even know they were there."

The addition of an infrared transmitter would eliminate the need for wires and the potentiometer, Horgan said. A transmitter in the second box could transfer the information to a control board mounted in a patrol-

man's car. The device could even be altered to be mounted on the side of a patrol car, he added, although this could affect its accuracy.

"A longer distance [between the two boxes] gives you better accuracy of results," he said.

Horgan acknowledged that some improvements and refinements must be made to convert the now-primitive device into a "practical tool." But, he added, "The idea is pretty practical in itself. It's not too far-fetched."

Back East

Marty M. Tapscott, a former Flint, Mich., police chief who previously served for 27 years in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, has been tapped to become the first black police chief of Richmond, Va., it was announced June 29.

Following a lengthy search effort, Richmond Public Safety Director Kent A. Ryan selected Tapscott to head the 600-member police force. Tapscott, Washington's former assistant chief in charge of field operations, began his duties on Aug. 1.

He succeeds Col. Frank S. Duling, who retired July 28 after a 21-year tenure as police chief.

"The community and the police department must work together in an active, continuing partnership aimed at taking back our streets from criminals," Tapscott said. He pledged to forge stronger ties between the department and the community and said the Richmond department "will build on current successes and strengthen our crime-fighting efforts through increased community involvement, personnel participation and more efficient use of resources."

Tapscott, who most recently served had been serving as executive vice president of Executive Security Inc., was named police chief in Flint 1986 and resigned 14 months later when the Mayor who appointed him

was not reelected. During his tenure, Tapscott instituted a variety of community-oriented policing programs to improve police-community relations and officer morale. He also expanded foot patrols and helped design a domestic violence prevention program in conjunction with a local hospital. Also during his term in Flint, the crime analysis unit was computerized and the staffs of the training and planning units were increased.

He joined the Metropolitan Police Department in 1959 as a patrolman and became assistant chief in 1979.

Tapscott was commander of the rescue operation at the scene of the 1982 Potomac River plane crash and helped to capture a suspect who threatened to blow up the Washington Monument.

The Washington, D.C., native was graduated from American University in 1978 with a degree in justice administration.

Two Eds are better...

Edward V. Wooda has been named commissioner of the Baltimore Police Department by Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke, replacing Edward Tilghman, who retired after two years in the post.

Woods, a former deputy commissioner, began his new duties on July 13.

"It has been my pleasure to serve with these fine men and women and I have unquestioned confidence in them as we look forward to the challenges of the 1990's and beyond," Woods said at a June 5 news conference at which his appointment was announced.

Schmoke called Woods a "fair and firm man who will provide great leadership in the Police Department for years to come."

The 52-year-old commissioner, who holds a master's degree in criminal justice from Coppin State College, has been a Baltimore police officer for 29 years, moving through the ranks to his current position.

Tilghman was named commissioner in 1987. His retirement closed the book on a 32-year career with the Baltimore department.

Novel experience

A former Dallas police captain is joining the ranks of San Jose, Calif., Police Chief Joaeph McNamara, former Los Angeles detective Joaeph Wambaugh and one-time New York City police officer William Caunitz — all current or former cops who have drawn upon their policing experience to write novels and subsequently, have created a niche

for themselves in the literary world.

Richard Abshire was with the Dallas Police Department from 1967 until 1980 and spent the last five years in the rank of captain. But now, Abshire is devoting his time to his first love — writing — and he has sold four books, two of which will be published later this year or in early 1990.

He has two titles out right now: "Dallas Drop," which a Dallas Times Herald reporter called a "fast-moving detective mystery full of the atmosphere of Dallas," and his 1987 first novel "Gants," which he describes as a ghost/detective story. It was cowritten with Bill Clair, a police academy classmate.

Two sequels will be published in the next few months: "Shaman Tree," a followup to "Gants," and "Turnaround Jack," a book featuring the same detective protagonist appearing in "Dallas Drop."

Abshire said that as a cop, he would be working a job that would provide him with lots of source material for his books. He had planned to pursue his writing during his policing career, but it didn't quite happen that way.

"The first three or four years you work evenings and late nights and odd shifts," he told the Dallas Times Herald. "I thought this would be good, because I could go to school in the daytime and finish college and just have all kinds of great experiences."

Abshire had planned to keep a journal and pursue an academic degree, at which point he would "be ready to be a writer, with a lot of material to work with."

"Then I woke up 13 years later, still with the Police Department and I hadn't kept a journal or anything," he said.

But Abshire believes the delay was beneficial — even if his literary aspirations didn't begin to take wing until 20 years later. After leaving the Police Department, he worked as a private investigator for two years. Then he joined the campus police at Southern Methodist University and pursued a master's degree before leaving that job.

"I think there's something to be said for not writing yourself out when you're in your 20's and 30's — just live for 20 years and then sit down and start writing," he advised. "A lot of being able to write well is having survived a lot of experiences."

The novelist says Dallas has most of the qualities necessary for creating a believable, cosmopolitan setting in a work of fiction.

"Dallas is good to write about because I know the town, being a policeman here and everything. It's big enough that we have a great ethnic mix. You've got every kind of a part of town that you need. If you need slums, you've got 'em, unfortunately. Or you can take them to a high-rise or swanky hotels. You've got an international airport, so you can have a spy fly in. You can do whatever you need to do."

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975

John J. Collins
Publisher

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Associate Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

Leslie-Anne Davidaon
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Orday P. Buiden, Joseph Welter (columnists)

Field Correspondents: Kenneth Bovasso, Michael Brasswell, Hugh J. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchell, Robert S. Klosewicz, Ron Van Raalte

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Associate Publisher. LEN is indexed by and available on microfilm from University Microfilms International. ISSN: 0364-1724

This publication
is available in microform.

University Microfilms International

300 North Zeeb Road
Dept. PR
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
USA

30-32 Mortimer Street
Dept. PR
London W1M 7RA
England

A few Manley ideas on drug enforcement

Drug czar William J. Bennett is scheduled to tell President Bush this month what the Administration should do to end what the



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

President has called the "scourge" of drugs. No doubt Bennett's report will outline how he plans to pull together the disparate strands of the current drug "war" — our efforts to curb production of drug crops in other countries, the interdiction of drugs en route to the United States, drug law enforcement within our own country, and education aimed at reducing demand for drugs. He will also pro-

pose priorities and set timetables for reaching goals.

The report will test President Bush's resolve to win the drug battle because it is almost certain to call for new money. The law enforcement community, and society as a whole, will be watching the President's response closely.

Bennett's report will come on the heels of an interesting proposal by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley for an international anti-drug force similar to the United Nations' peacekeeping forces. Manley, who has stepped up anti-drug efforts in his own country, suggested that nations pool their resources, exchange intelligence about the drug traffic, and have joint training for drug agents. He hopes to get the support of the U.N. and CARICOM, an organization of Caribbean countries, for his idea.

In the judgment of one expert, Manley's plan has potential but it has some bugs, too. The expert is John J. Olszewski, an old friend who is the retired director of the intelligence division of the Internal Revenue Service.

"A coordinated effort is only going to be effective if the participating countries guarantee a full commitment to maintaining security of intelligence information," Olszewski said. In too many countries, he explained, underpaid law enforcement agents and government officials are susceptible to bribes from drug lords, so it is easy to compromise investigative security.

"Every participating country must enact and enforce laws which will result in swift and severe penalties for any breach of security and the acceptance or giving of bribes in any form," he said. "Furthermore, the penalties

should include not only criminal punishment but the immediate freezing of assets of not only the offender but of any member of his family, associates, companies that benefit from drug money, and the financiers that back traffickers. If the laws don't provide that, any mild criminal penalties would be totally useless because the money is what they're after."

Olszewski, who in recent years has been a consultant to governments and businesses dealing in international finance, said another vital weapon against the international drug trade would be waiving bank-secrecy laws. "If you don't attack the bank-secrecy laws, you'll never put a stopper in the flow of drug money," he said, adding that the U.S., Britain and France could put pressure on such countries as Switzerland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands Antilles and the Cayman Islands, whose banks are known to be depositories for drug money.

"Those countries must have laws which would waive their bank-secrecy provisions for anybody involved in drug trafficking," he said. "Their banks may not be involved directly in the traffic, but they are indirectly because they are the havens for the money."

Olszewski's ideas on what's needed for a successful international campaign against drugs amount to a tall order, and up till now the State Department has often given other foreign policy objectives priority over fighting the drug trade. However, Bennett is expected to ask for authority to set the priorities when there is a

conflict between anti-drug measures and other diplomatic interests.

Olszewski suggested that any country receiving aid or other support from the international community should lose it if it does not take the steps necessary to stem the flow of drugs and drug money. For countries like Switzerland and Luxembourg, which don't get foreign aid, Olszewski said, "I would attempt to identify means that would hold these people up to international ridicule for failing to participate in a drug-enforcement effort." He also noted that our Government might put pressure on them by cutting off their access to our banking system. "We could compel our banks to stop doing business with them," he said.

In Olszewski's view, the key to fighting drugs on the supply side is plugging the drug-money pipeline. All countries must have — and must enforce — laws providing for the seizure of money and assets of traffickers, their financiers, and anyone else who benefits from the drug trade. And all must make sure that drug money cannot flow unimpeded in their financial system. Without those actions, Olszewski believes, talk of international cooperation in the drug battle is just talk.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07075.

Soviet openness clears the way for rising tide of lawlessness, fear of crime

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform campaign has resulted in some unprecedented glimpses into Soviet life never before disclosed by the Communist government. But the Soviet leader conceded recently that glasnost and perestroika — the openness and restructuring said to be the hallmarks of the reform effort — have also sparked a wave of lawlessness in the Soviet Union.

"From the outset, we had to bear in mind that any extension of democracy and humanization of life should go in parallel with an uncompromising struggle against criminal elements," Gorbachev told Communist Party leaders last month. "But party and government bodies, and also work collectives, permitted a slackening of attention to those issues."

Under the Gorbachev policy of glasnost, Soviet journalists are somewhat freer than before to disclose more news about the country, but some of the recent disclosures make it appear that even the Soviet Union — which has long proclaimed that crime was a product of capitalist exploitation — is not immune to the crime problems long found in Western societies.

The following accounts were released by the state-controlled media during May:

¶ In Gorky, a group of criminals with sawed-off shotguns murdered two policemen because they wanted the pistols the officers were carrying.

¶ A rogue police officer in Soviet Armenia staged a bank robbery and escaped with the equivalent of \$330,000, leaving a cashier and three policemen dead. The suspect's mother reportedly killed herself upon learning of the crime.

¶ A gang called the Jackals terrorized Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, murdering an un-

disclosed number of women. The chief criminal investigator in the central Soviet republic said he had never seen such gruesome murders in his 30 years of police work. The gang would befriend women, then rape and strangle them.

As the Soviet Government has grown more forthcoming with information and statistics, recent crime figures have pointed to a huge jump in crime. Deputy Interior Minister N. Demidov told a Soviet labor newspaper that crime increased by 31.2 percent during the first four months of this year, compared to the same period in 1988. Robberies soared by 86.7 percent and burglaries increased by more than two-thirds, he said.

A poll published in mid-May by the Moscow News suggested that fear of crime is as pervasive among city-dwelling Soviet citizens as it is in selected American cities.

Thirty-three percent of the

Muscovites polled said they are afraid to out alone at night onto the street where they live. That figure was higher than in three of the four U.S. cities examined — Boston, Detroit and San Francisco — and was exceeded only by New York's 38 percent.

The Soviet Interior Ministry is said to be seeking ways to combat crime by addressing such root causes as drug abuse, alcohol consumption and parasitism.

In addition, a special party commission headed by a former chief of the KGB recommended better training for police, more specialization for detectives and a nationwide program for fighting crime.

In Gorky, a city of 1.5 million residents, the Associated Press reports that authorities have resorted to official vigilantism as a way of combating a 75-percent increase in serious crime, creating workers' militias and emergency commissions headed by local party chiefs.

Washington cops get a workout on bike patrols

Continued from Page 3

fenses as prostitution, shoplifting, theft and narcotics. The "surprise factor" afforded by the use of bikes, which help the officers blend in with the streets, has had a "tremendous impact" on the jump in narcotics arrests, Church added.

"It's very difficult for the street people to pick [officers] out. They're used to being able to spot beat officers from two blocks away," Church said. He said that up to 10 officers are patrolling on bikes at any given time.

Local businesses donated the bikes, equipment, repair services, locks and clothing required to start the program. At first, bikes patrols were only used in the

downtown area but they have since been expanded citywide, Church said.

The volunteer bicycle patrol, utilized in conjunction with regular street beats, is so popular that officers must put their names on a waiting list. Nor is its popularity limited to younger officers, Church said, noting that 20-year veterans, detectives and administrative officers all want to get into the act.

Church believes the Seattle bicycle patrol program to be the first using "active full-time police officers working in a routine patrol capacity in a high-density corridor." Earlier programs, he said, usually deployed bicycles in a specific area, such as a park.

Answer The Call To Honor

Every day you and 600,000 fellow law enforcement officers risk your lives to protect America. It's time we honor the men and women who have sacrificed their lives and those who continue to serve.

We need \$5 million to build our memorial in Washington, DC, on Judiciary Square, and the U.S. Congress says we must raise all the money from private donations before October, 1989 or there will be no groundbreaking ceremony.

Help build The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial and establish a lasting tribute to honor our fellow law enforcement officers.



National Law Enforcement Officers' MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.

FROM _____ ☐ Donation in memory of:

Print name, address and phone. _____ ☐ To help build the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial, I have enclosed my maximum tax deductible contribution of

TO: Craig Floyd
Executive Director
National Law Enforcement
Officers' Memorial Fund
1360 Beverly Road
McLean, VA 22101

☐ \$10 ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100
☐ Other \$ _____

Front lines of the drug war

Coast Guard "warriors" seek action, greater authority to stop drug aircraft

The U.S. Coast Guard is acknowledged as an integral front-line component in the Government's war on drugs, but Coast Guard officials say they lack the authority to effectively interdict airborne and sea-going smugglers.

Coast Guardsmen have seized nearly 200,000 pounds of marijuana and more than a ton of cocaine so far this year, yet most drug enforcement officials concede that that represents just a small fraction of the total volume of illicit drugs that actually makes it to U.S. shores. As a result, the officials say, the war on drugs is a one-sided battle with the cards stacked in favor of the smugglers.

Adm. Paul Yost Jr., the Coast Guard Commandant, feels the hands of his personnel are tied because they lack the authority to shoot down drug smugglers' planes or to take other aggressive action to force smugglers' aircraft to land. Yet his men risk their lives in what is seen as an increasingly dangerous — and futile — offensive against the wily, better-equipped and better-financed smugglers.

Frustrated Warriors

"I'm a warrior, and my people are warriors," Yost told the Detroit News recently in explaining his desire for more interdiction authority. "My young people are frustrated. They want to see some action. They want to be able to deal out punishment on the scene."

"Unfortunately, we can't. That is not the way this nation works. So we are always on the defensive."

While the Government has increased the level of resources — planes, boats, crews to man them

and funds to operate them — available to the Coast Guard, it has not provided the increased authority Yost yearns for.

Last year the Coast Guard received nine Falcon interceptor planes equipped with infrared radar. It also has two E-2C radar planes that are able to stay aloft for several hours at a time, and two more E-2C's are to be commissioned in the next several months.

The military planes follow suspicious aircraft from behind so pilots can read tail identification numbers and run computer checks on them. If the plane being tailed is not on a legitimate flight, the Coast Guard plane follows it and notifies the U.S. Customs Service, whose agents have authority to board and search the craft when it lands — if it does. But what often occurs is that the planes simply drop their loads and fly home, and Coast Guard pilots have no authority to force the craft down.

GAO Issues Critical Report

The end result is an overwhelming sense of frustration for Coast Guard crews, who want to play a more active role in stopping drug trafficking, says Lieut. Comdr. Rich Harding.

"You bust your buns. You sit and look at radar all day. You take your life in your hands, and then you see these guys flip you off. It really ticks you off," Harding told the News.

To make morale matters worse, the General Accounting Office (GAO) released a report in June criticizing the anti-drug efforts of both the Coast Guard and the Customs Service.

"While air and other interdiction programs have resulted in the seizure of substantial

amounts of drugs, these seizures are small compared to the amounts successfully smuggled into the United States," said Arnold Jones during testimony before a Senate subcommittee. Jones added that the GAO is "not convinced" that spending millions of dollars to expand air interdiction efforts is worth it, given the "limited resources available for Federal anti-drug efforts."

Some estimates say that only about 10 to 20 percent of the drugs bound for the United States are interdicted by drug enforcement agencies like the Coast Guard, Customs, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Defense. And Government cynicism about their efforts doesn't make members of the Coast Guard feel any more optimistic about their formidable task.

One-Sided Football Game

"We are always on the defensive," said Capt. Robert Scobie, a Coast Guard group commander. "Every time we get a handle on some smuggling technique, make a few busts, they change. They have unlimited money, unlimited equipment. Their electronics are better than ours. It is sort of like a football game — only we never get



Coast Guardsmen bring a seized luxury yacht into dock at the Miami Beach Coast Guard Station as part of 1988's "zero tolerance" enforcement effort.

Wide World Photo

the ball."

And they rarely win, because the other side has more players and the field is enormous. Capt. Lance Eagan, commander of the Seventh Coast Guard District in Miami, said his jurisdiction encompasses 1.8 million square miles of ocean and 1,600 miles of coastline. His district accounts for 90 percent of all Coast Guard

drug seizures, but his resources are meager for such a large area. At his disposal are four or five large cutters, 10 to 17 patrol boats, 50 smaller boats that hug the shoreline, a dozen planes and helicopters, and about six land-based radar balloons.

"There is no way you can put up a barrier around the Southeastern

Continued on Page 13

With little fanfare, postal inspectors get the drop on drug trafficking by mail

Persons expecting deliveries of narcotics via the U.S. postal system could receive an unwanted surprise when the goods arrive in the hands of a gun-toting postal inspector carrying arrest warrants along with the contraband.

The Postal Inspection Service is putting its stamp on the national anti-drug campaign and as a result, inspectors say, arrests are nearly double what they were a year ago.

"In fiscal 1988, we arrested 425 people for distributing narcotics through the mail," Insp. Tom McClure told the Associated Press. "In the first six months of this fiscal year, we have arrested 440 people."

Among the notable successes this year were the mid-April arrests of two Miami men charged with operating what was said to be the largest illicit steroid ring ever toppled by law enforcement. The arrests culminated a two-year FBI investigation. Also this year, the Postal Inspection Service intercepted a shipment of baby food jars packed with \$8,000 worth of PCP, the dangerous animal tranquilizer known as "angel dust." It had been mailed from Los Angeles to Broken Arrow, Okla., a town about 10 miles southeast of Tulsa.

The number of postal inspec-

tors focusing full-time on drugs doubled during the last fiscal year from 50 to 100, McClure said. About 800 of the 1,800 postal inspectors nationwide concentrate on criminal investigations involving mail fraud, child pornography and internal theft.

The Postal Inspection Service is unsure as to the quantity of narcotics that is transported through the nation's mails, in part because inspectors need Federal search warrants to inspect the mail. But McClure said the service presumes the volume of drugs delivered through the postal system to be rising.

"There's a direct relationship between the amount of drugs in society and the amount being passed through the Postal Service," he said.

Large seizures are the exception and not the rule, McClure said, and seizures are usually announced with little or no fanfare, unlike those made by other agencies such as U.S. Customs, which typically make large, well-publicized seizures.

"In a boat or container ship or an airliner, they can move tons [of drugs]. In the mail you can't do that, at least not in an individual package," McClure said.

Also unlike Customs, the Postal Inspection Service does

not give details about its operations.

"The bad guys read newspapers, too," McClure said. He did acknowledge, however, that postal inspectors receive help from Customs, FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents, as well as from local authorities.

Customs is currently cooperating with the Postal Service to scrutinize incoming mail from 21 high-risk drug source countries, according to Customs spokesman Dennis Shimkoski. Since last October, Customs seized 65 pounds of heroin, 216 pounds of opium, 10 pounds of cocaine and 297 pounds of marijuana at 21 international mail branches, he said.

During fiscal 1988, 164 pounds of heroin, 1,600 pounds of opium and 1,310 pounds of marijuana was seized from the mails by Customs, Shimkoski added. No significant amounts of cocaine were seized, he said.

Private mail services, such as Federal Express and the United Parcel Service, are probable modes for drug dealers seeking to mail their goods, but Rick Schneider, a Federal Express spokesman, declined to give LEAD specifics about how the company goes about detecting drugs in packages.

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Theory and practice:
the best of both worlds

Ph.D. in Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice Ph.D. program, under the CUNY Graduate School and University Center, gives students the theoretical background and research capability needed for leadership roles in criminal justice and university teaching and research positions. Our doctoral students have unique opportunities to work with the largest and most complex criminal justice agencies in the country.

For more information, contact:
Office of Graduate Studies
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
(212) 237-8423



Agents piece together serial killers' psyche

Continued from Page 1

[the killers] were very, very willing to talk with us, primarily because we were the first people that really ever studied their crimes and looked at the crime scene photographs, the police reports, and knew everything about the victim and knew a lot of the motivations of that offender," Douglas said.

Some of the subjects proved to be cooperative to an extreme. "They didn't want you to leave sometimes," Douglas said, adding that most of the interviews lasted from eight hours to several days.

The agents "dressed down" for the interviews and often arrived unannounced so that the subjects

would not have a chance to back out.

Mean, Arrogant — and Proud

"Serial killers will look you in the eye" as they describe their deeds, Douglas said. "They're very mean individuals. They're very arrogant. Some of them will project blame onto the victims, but by and large, once they open up with you, they'll take full credit and some of them will be quite proud" of the fact they were able to kill undetected for long periods of time.

"They really get excited about asking questions about their crimes that no one's ever asked them questions about," Douglas said. As a way of keeping the

killer focused on willingly talking about his crimes, Douglas said he might find himself chuckling along with the killer as he described helpless victims. Such was the case during an interview with Richard Speck, who killed several student nurses in Chicago in 1966.

Most of the killers had overactive fantasy lives and their deeds fueled the fantasies.

Fueling the Fantasy

If no suitable "victim of opportunity" is found during a serial killer's hunt, Douglas said, the killer might return to the scenes of previous abductions, murders, or disposal sites, seeking to "fuel the fantasy." This is often accomplished using "trophies" or "souvenirs" taken from previous victims. Trophies may range from some of victims' possessions, such as undershorts, jewelry, or credit cards — to body parts. The agents interviewed one murderer who kept in his freezer the feet of women he killed, along with the high-heeled shoes they wore at the time of their deaths. The man posed as a shoe salesman to gain easy access to his victims.

The more sadistic of the killers, who may keep their victims alive "for a period of hours, if not days, oftentimes will make audio tapes of the victim. Today some of them are making videotapes and they'll replay these and kind of refuel their fantasy and relive the crime over and over again in their minds," Douglas said.

"The underlying theme with these people is anger and power," Douglas said, "anger at people, particularly anger at women, and power to put themselves in a position now where they can dominate and manipulate and torture and do whatever they want to do to that victim."

This anger usually surfaces when the killer is in his mid- to late-20's, and the first murder is usually the result of a "precipitating stressor" — some event that pushes him over the edge.

The Hunt Begins

"When they should be at a sta-

tion in their life where they know where they're going and have some direction, they're not amounting to a hill of beans. And so the hunt begins," Douglas said.

Some men, rather than striking out at the person closest to them — a wife, a lover, a relative — will go out on a victim hunt. "They'll go out on a hunt everytime they get into an argument with their wife," said Douglas. "They'll look for a victim and punish them and take back a trophy or souvenir and give it to the significant woman in their life."

Once the hunt begins, it never ends until the killer is caught, allowing him to operate for years without detection.

What tends to make matters troublesome for law enforcement is that the killers who get away with murder once tend to perfect any flaws in their modus operandi. "Law enforcement can't always win cases strictly by m.o. because you have to expect changes," Douglas said. "You have to expect perfection in the modus operandi. As they get older, they get better at what they do." And the serial killer is not likely to burn out, Douglas added, because the underlying anger is always there.

No one knows what causes such men to kill, not even the killers themselves. "They're not really introspective," Douglas said.

The Childhood Influence

They often come from families where the parents were absent or ineffective, where authority was not defined, and where they could engage in destructive behavior undeterred — violent play, cruelty to animals, and incidents of arson being some of the childhood behavior patterns noted among many serial killers. If no one intervenes, the patterns become reinforced and the child grows into an adult who feels he can get away with his violent behavior. And there's little hope those behaviors can be changed once the child reaches adolescence, Douglas said.

Sometimes aberrant or violent childhood behavior will reappear

in the adult crimes. As a child, one killer would tear off the heads of his sister's dolls to spite her; as an adult, he beheaded his female victims.

But the men are intelligent — they have to be to get away with their deeds for so long, Douglas said. Most of the men had an average I.Q. of 115, with some ranging as high as 145.

"So we're dealing with normal bright people — people who can talk, articulate, who can be functional," he said.

A Lost Cause

A serial killer may have a fascination with law enforcement. Some will involve themselves in an investigation by going to bars where police officers gather to try to overhear details of cases they may be working. Some may monitor the investigation of their own crimes to allay their fears of detection, while others offer bogus information to authorities to throw them off the trail.

"They'll be standing outside the crime scene tape that's drawn around the crime scene, overseeing the processing of the crime scene," said Douglas. "That's the high of the case. They don't want to get caught at all. They just like to get that high."

Being a part of the investigation in some way also allows the murderers to keep extending control over their deed. "Afterwards, knowing they've gotten away with the crime and they've left no evidence — that's like them earning their bachelor of science degree. That's their accomplishment," Douglas added.

Douglas doesn't believe that serial killers can be rehabilitated since many feel no remorse whatsoever — except for having gotten caught.

"There's no rehabilitation at all for these people. As far as being helped, the only place I can see possible intervention is in very early childhood," he said, because as the men become adults "the patterns are already there."

"It's safe to say that they're kind of a lost cause. After the fact, it's either long incarceration or execution."

The organized and the disorganized killer

The profile of serial murderers painted by FBI Special Agents John E. Douglas and Robert K. Ressler and University of Pennsylvania professor Dr. Ann Burgess draws a clear line between two personality types: the organized and the disorganized killer.

Based on their interviews, the authors of "Sexual Homicide" assert that the organized murderer is usually highly intelligent, and socially and sexually competent. He may be a skilled laborer or professional. He tends to be a first- or second-born child. His father was a stable provider, but there was inconsistent discipline during childhood. He may live with a partner — a roommate or a lover — who is usually unaware of his activities.

The organized killer may use alcohol during the commission of a crime, which is usually precipitated by some kind of situational stress — financial, marital, relationship or employment problems. Still, the murderer displays emotional control during the crime.

The organized offender is mobile and usually has a car in good condition. He follows the crime in the news media, often going as far as to inject himself into the investigation. He changes jobs or homes often.

The modus operandi of an organized killer speaks to careful planning of the crime. He usually looks for a certain type of victim based on age, appearance, occupation or lifestyle. He may strike up a "pseudorelationship" with the victim as a way of gaining the victim's confidence and avoiding the use of force to abduct the victim.

His crime scene reflects the planned, overall control of the situation that is crucial for his successful commission of the crime. The victim is usually restrained or blindfolded. There may be a continuing series of assaultive acts against the victim leading to death. After death, the body is hidden, evidence is carefully disposed of, and the perpetrator may carry the murder weapon with him to be used in subsequent attacks.

Disorganized serial killers, meanwhile, appeared to be almost a complete opposite of their organized counterparts. He is of average or below-average intelligence and is socially and sexually incompetent. He is usually the younger of his siblings. His work habits are inconsistent, as were his father's. He received strict or abusive discipline during childhood.

The disorganized murderer is usually in an anxious state during the crime. He rarely uses alcohol or drugs before or during an offense and has experienced minimal stress beforehand. He lives alone, usually near the crime scene. He does not follow news accounts of the crime and he does not move around in an effort to escape detection.

The crimes committed by the disorganized killer are usually unplanned and spontaneous. He may choose his victim solely on the basis of availability, with no preordained victim type in mind. A "blitz style" of attack is common, catching the victim completely off guard. The crime itself is relatively quick and the offender may attempt to depersonalize the victim, often by "overall or excessive assault" to the face or other body area. Disembowelment or mutilation of the face, genitals or breasts are often hallmarks of a disorganized killer, who leaves a sloppy crime scene with blood and flesh scattered about. Disorganized offenders may also keep some of the body parts. The body is usually left where it is killed, but may be positioned in such a way that has significance to the offender. These types of killers are usually caught more quickly because they leave behind the most evidence — often including the murder weapon.

FBI offers varied help to locals

The mobility of serial killers complicates the job of police in catching them, given the valuable time that law enforcement agencies must expend to establish links among various murders.

It is this problem that gave rise to the FBI's sophisticated computer system known as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), which stores and compares information about various unsolved murders around the country.

VICAP, which went on-line in 1985, now holds information on about 3,500 homicides and will continue to expand as

more states begin turning over large numbers of cases. California soon will enter over 5,000 homicide reports into VICAP, said Special Agent John E. Douglas.

"The numbers of [serial] homicides are basically the same. But the trend today is that the solution rate is going down. One of the ways we're trying to offset that is VICAP," Douglas said.

Agencies fill out a 187-item questionnaire about an unsolved homicide and submit it to the nearest FBI field office. A coordinator from the field office will meet with local of-

ficials to assess the case. Evidence may be sent to the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., for examination or "we'll go on-site and do consultations depending on the type of case we're dealing with," said Douglas.

The case will be examined at Quantico by agents responsible for various regions of the country. Retired police officers review the case "from the aspect of their experience with death investigations" and a forensic pathologist also reviews the evidence, Douglas said. The FBI offers this

Continued on Page 15



© 1989 by NEA, Inc.

Jim Berry 6-1

"I heard you were back. How about helping us get a handle on the crime thing?"

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

The growth of urban 'mushrooms'

"Consider a new, bloody indicator when measuring a city's quality of life: its rate of bystander shootings. A new study confirms a surge of injuries and deaths of 'mushrooms.' That's the street word for innocents who pop up in a gunman's line of fire. Researchers from the Crime Control Institute studied New York, Boston, Los Angeles and Washington newspapers for the years from 1977 to 1988. They found an explosion of reported random gunplay beginning in the mid-1980's. Los Angeles did not report one such shooting before 1983; last year there were 77. For all four cities, the number of such reports soared from 41 in 1986 to 135 last year. The increase in random shootings is probably related to the rise of crack and gang fights over turf. The researchers suggest that compared with more traditional organized criminals, modern drug gangsters are more likely to react with gunfire even to small insults, and to fire carelessly into crowds. More frequent use of automatic weapons may also be a factor. The researchers recommend only that Federal crime statisticians take more care to record bystander shootings as a category. For urban officials across America, however, there's a grimmer message: Aggressive moves are needed to secure the streets."

— The New York Times
July 26, 1989

Assault against violence

"Violence is an everyday occurrence in parts of the black community. Murders are common in poor neighborhoods. But the fatal shooting of two women at a church in Southeast Los Angeles is prompting many black worshippers to wonder if any place is safe, even though the cause was not gangs, as originally suspected, but appears to have been a domestic dispute. The murders nonetheless highlight the somber facts of life in many parts of this metropolis. A more sustained assault on drugs, gangs and crime is necessary to reduce the rampant lawlessness and hopelessness. Everyone must find a way to contribute. The Brotherhood Crusade, a black-run philanthropy, is setting up community patrols in a 110-block area of South-Central Los Angeles. As many as 500 men, volunteers armed only with walkie-talkies, will patrol day and night during the campaign 'To Take Our Community Back.' The street patrols will depend primarily on black men from the target area and neighborhood block clubs. The Brotherhood Crusade's 45-day campaign is supported by hundreds of black churches and dozens of organizations. The crusade hopes Los Angeles businesses will make a major contribution by committing themselves to hire one unemployed person each. The crusade also wants volunteers to address housing problems, illiteracy, health concerns, recreational problems and other problems in the high-crime area. Volunteers also can help by removing trash, painting out graffiti and making small repairs. The combined effort can make the area attractive as well as safe. The Brotherhood Crusade campaign to attack crime and grime must succeed. The volunteers must then tackle neighborhood after neighborhood. At the very least, more law-abiding citizens must take a stand."

— The Los Angeles Times
July 27, 1989

Malone, Wright:

Double-edged sword for blacks eyeing CJ careers

By Rubie M. Malone and Beanie Wright

The notion of inner-city African American youngsters entering into the criminal justice system to serve inner-city communities is indeed a strange phenomenon, for these may well be youngsters who have been socialized against public institutions, especially the police.

They may see police officers, probation officers, and the court system as enemies rather than as defenders of justice or protectors of citizens' rights and property. Likewise they do not see these agencies employing individuals who would be helpful in readjustment after prison.

Nonetheless, many of these inner-city youngsters, propelled by new opportunities afforded them by civil rights legislation, have enrolled in colleges and universities, selecting majors which would most likely lead them to a career in public service — the criminal justice system in this case. Even though they believe these public institutions to be hostile toward them, students still tend to look toward the criminal justice system. Therein lies a conflict, and institutions of higher education must recognize this conflict if they earnestly wish to educate these students.

Many disadvantaged inner-city African American youth come to college retaining strong ties and relationships in crime-ridden communities. Many have family members who have been in conflict with the police, or they may themselves have had confrontations with criminal justice agencies. Thus, their opinions and attitudes regarding these agencies come from personal experiences.

From the 1968 Kerner Commission report on civil disorders to the 1987 report on "The State of Black America," societal conditions affecting African Americans have been documented in depth — with conclusions that are far less than flattering. It was the Kerner Report that pointed to the continuing exclusion of a great number of African Americans from economic gains, through pervasive discrimination in employment, education and housing. The black ghetto, the report said, brought together segregation and poverty in a one-two punch that destroyed opportunity and enforced failure.

Compounding these circumstances, said the Kerner Report, was a perception of the police by some inner-city residents as symbols of white racism and repression — and attitudes and actions by some police to support that view. The atmosphere of hostility and cynicism was reinforced by a widespread belief in the brutality of the police, and the notion that there was one standard of justice for whites and another for African Americans.

In 1987, the report on "The State of

Black America" showed how very little had changed since the civil rights laws were enacted. The report points to the Reagan Administration's strong efforts since 1981 to roll back civil rights gains, and how the Justice Department's mission came to include using the courts to undermine the principal requirements for effective civil rights enforcement.

As inner-city youngsters grow up and begin to interact with members of the criminal justice system, many experiences again are negative. Delinquency is still a major problem, and the prisons have become, in the view of the 1987 report, "black warehouses" that hold more young African American men than are in colleges, at a cost to government at least three times greater than that of college.

Given the situation, it is understandable why African Americans have negative feelings toward criminal justice institutions, just as it is understandable why conflict arises when these same young African Americans decide that they want careers in the criminal justice system. How then can these youngsters change their thinking? What can be done to ameliorate this conflict? The promise of resolution is held in college counseling programs, for it is there that opportunities clearly arise.

The obvious strength of these students lies in the fact that they have decided to enter college to better themselves. This strength becomes the framework for establishing a working relationship between counselor and student — a relationship that allows students to verbalize feelings without fear of retribution.

By discussing themselves, their experiences, likes, dislikes and other feelings, the students may be helped to understand their feelings and the basis for them. The counselor can bring together these feelings with insights into the criminal justice system to help the students realize that they must understand institutions if they are to utilize them for positive social change.

Classroom instruction deals with the what, why and how of social systems and institutions. The counselor's contribution comes from reinforcing classroom learning by helping students comprehend concepts and relate them to professional roles and practices. For example, students often disagree with professors who espouse theoretical notions and research findings on minority concerns. The students disagree because of what they have experienced in their neighborhoods or what they have been told by people who have had problems

Continued on Page 13

Rubie M. Malone, D.S.W., C.S.W., and Beanie Wright, D.S.W., C.S.W., are assistant professors of counseling at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.

It's called "the war on drugs," and more than a few observers have questioned the use of the military metaphor. If it's really a war, they ask, where are the warriors?

One veteran anti-drug "warrior" — in more than one sense of the term — is working diligently to upset the traffickers' apple cart in Florida, where most of the cocaine and marijuana enters the United States. Volusia County Sheriff Bob Vogel, whose jurisdiction straddles the primary artery for overland drug flow — Interstate 95 — knows what it means to be in a war. He's a highly decorated former U.S. Marine who volunteered for the service at age 19 and two years later volunteered for combat duty in Vietnam, where he saw action in the Tet offensive and numerous other major engagements. These days Vogel recalls his military service with a touch of self-deprecation: "I volunteered to go to Vietnam when it was an unpopular war, which probably suggests that I got hit on the head one too many times or something." Nonetheless, the imprint of the combat veteran remains with him.

In no way, perhaps, is that more true than in the wiliness and creative strategizing that is the hallmark of many a jungle fighter — and which carries over to Vogel's drug-enforcement efforts over the course of a 17-year career. (Curiously, Vogel's resume may be the only one in law enforcement that boasts, in addition to

the usual professional and personal achievements, a summary of the cocaine and marijuana he has seized, the traffickers he has arrested, and the vehicles and currency he has confiscated.) Vogel is the man who is generally credited with developing the drug-courier profile that has helped Federal drug agents and others to pinpoint the signs that may suggest narcotics in transit. While serving as a patrol trooper with the Florida Highway Patrol, he analyzed 30 major drug cases he had made over a 13-month period and came up with a roster of stunning similarities between them. From this beginning came the profile that has been the undoing of countless drug "mules," and that has kept any number of Federal and state courts busy trying to sort out the constitutionality of the concept.

Vogel is quick to emphasize that the profile is not merely a checklist; it depends heavily on the intuition, training and experience of the individual officer putting it to use. That's the point he has been trying to drive home for judges analyzing the profile, and it's also the reason that the profile doesn't simply become outdated as soon as drug traffickers change their tactics. As Vogel observes, "I train people to look for the things that are being transmitted through nonverbal cues and body language." That advice appears to transcend any attempts by drug couriers to change their stripes.

Recently, Vogel found himself in the headlines when he

tried another creative ploy to intercept drug traffickers (and, as importantly, those who transport carloads of currency back to South Florida). He posted signs along I-95 that advised, "Narcotics Inspection Ahead." In fact, there was no such inspection; it was all part of a war of nerves to see if drug couriers would panic at the thought of a patrol officer giving their cars a once-over. Deputies stood by, waiting to pick off cars that illegally jumped the median and made a U-turn before reaching the "inspection station." But to Vogel's regret, the flurry of publicity over the signs and some mild objections from a state transportation official halted the interdiction effort before it had a chance to prove itself.

At age 42, Vogel is now in his first year as Sheriff, following 15 years with the Highway Patrol and less than a year as a State Attorney's investigator. He appears to be applying his creative energies to the sheriff's office in much the same way as he is to the drug war. Taking over from a 20-year-veteran predecessor, Vogel is making change upon change in the department, with the unabashed goal of making his agency "one of the leading departments in the United States, if not the leading department." He may have gotten elected largely on the strength of a solid reputation as a drug enforcer, but Vogel is quickly proving to his constituents and his employees — and perhaps to himself to a certain extent — just how multidimensional one can be as a law enforcement executive.

"We need to get some sort of standards as to what's reasonable in the court's eyes, so we can comply with them. The profile is only part of it; the stop itself is the main focal point."

Robert L. Vogel

Sheriff of Volusia County, Fla., and developer of the "drug-courier profile"

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: You recently attracted national media attention for posting highway signs that said "Narcotics Inspection Ahead" — where no such inspection existed — in order to catch drug couriers who panicked at the sight of the sign. What prompted this curious tactic?

VOGEL: Well, just to give you some background, it's estimated that anywhere between 70 to 90 percent of the cocaine and marijuana coming into the United States enters through the state of Florida, either by boats or by planes. Miami is the largest importation city in the world for illegal drugs. We have 2,100 miles of coastline, and it's physically impossible for law enforcement to monitor every mile. Once the drugs arrive, they're generally placed in a safe house or a storage house. The drug smugglers generally don't take the chance of unloading them from one boat or one plane onto another one. They will use vehicles of a variety of sorts — some of these organizations have dozens of cars running for them, and they'll use these vehicles with secret compartments to transport large sums of drugs up to points further north and west.

So we're seeing the drugs exiting our state in one

direction, using our Federal highway system — major Interstate highways like I-95, 75 and 10 — and we're seeing the currency coming back the other way in other vehicles. We put up the signs as kind of a spinoff of our real program, which is the currency interdiction program. Over the past several months since my taking office on Jan. 3, my deputies have seized well over \$800,000 in cash. The money is coming back in payment for these fronted drugs, or for procurement of additional drugs in South Florida. Routinely, most agencies throughout the U.S.A. are concentrating on narcotics; none that I know of are going after the currency, and the currency is the weak link. That can put the drug dealers out of business. They can routinely lose large sums of drugs and it's just a business expense to them. I mean, we're talking big, big operations. Even a lot of law enforcement doesn't realize how big this business is. Because of their bankrolls, they can just go out and buy additional drugs. But they can't go to South Florida and to South American countries to buy additional drugs without the currency. That's the weak link, and that's why we're placing so much emphasis on going after the money, to put the drug dealers out of business and also because it makes good sense to take drug money and use it to help pay for law enforcement. So the signs were a spinoff of that program. We placed the signs out there to see what effect it would have as we were working our in-

terdiction with currency. I have a selective enforcement team of six deputies who are working with interdiction.

Victim of publicity

LEN: During the short time the signs were up, did they help you catch anyone?

VOGEL: They didn't prove effective during the limited time we had them out there, because of all the publicity they generated. We seized minuscule amounts of marijuana that were discarded from vehicles between the signs, or from cars that stopped and dumped out marijuana. We found a number of vehicles were crossing the median in an effort to avoid any type of roadblock, but each time it happened my deputies were busy and they didn't have a chance to stop these cars. So we don't know exactly what we missed there.

LEN: Do you believe that the program could have yielded some significant seizures if it had gone on longer with less publicity?

VOGEL: Possibly so. We couldn't have put a half-dozen naked women out there to create all the stir that these signs did [laughs]. I took them down because they were

Continued on Page 10



"Interdiction programs are the most successful programs. We can go out and seize large sums of drugs and money without the expenditures of man-hours of investigation. It makes good sense."

Continued from Page 9
ineffective at that point. There were too many variables in there that made them counterproductive for us. If we could've evaluated the signs over a period of time, to see how effective they were, then maybe they could have been of some assistance. That doesn't preclude me from possibly placing them out there in the future, and I may do that.

LEN: Or perhaps come up with another cagey way of getting the drop on drug couriers?

VOGEL: That's right. We're going to be doing some other things, which I'm not at liberty right now to divulge. Interdiction programs are the most successful programs. I've got a narcotics division, and my deputies can spend weeks, months or even years on some of these cases before they develop a full-blown case ready for court. Here we can go out and seize large sums of drugs and money without the expenditures of man-hours of investigation. It makes good sense, whether you're talking about airport interdiction programs, or air interdiction, or water interdiction, even highway interdiction. So we'll be expanding in that area.

LEN: Just to fill in the landscape a bit, does drug traffic mostly move through Volusia County along the Interstate highways, or is there a lot of narcotics actually entering the United States at some point in the county?

VOGEL: We have both. You're dealing with a county that's 1,200 square miles, and we've got somewhere around 375,000 people here. We have 100 miles of the Intracoastal Waterway, which goes all the way from Maine to the Florida Keys. We have 50 miles of ocean front, and we have a major inlet, Ponce deLeon Inlet, along the coast. It's not uncommon to hear of bales of marijuana washing ashore, or 50 pounds of cocaine washing ashore. We're finding that some of the drug dealers who come to this area to set up their deals are from outside the county or even outside the state. Our local people who are involved in drug smuggling don't do the deals here; they go to other areas. So we have what I guess you could call a transient drug trafficking populace. We're still flooded with the street-level stuff. We've got crack cocaine just like everybody else. We do buy-bust operations, we do the reverses. In our narcotics division alone in the past couple months our deputies have made over 150 arrests, just in crack cocaine deals. So we do have the problems just like everybody else has in that respect. Then we have the air drops, which are occurring in the waterways and out in the ocean, where the drugs are being dropped in and other vessels go out and pick up the drugs and bring them in to a port of entry or to a safe house before they're loaded into other vehicles for shipment to the ultimate destination.

Scaring them off

LEN: Your reputation as a drug enforcer has been pretty well established for the past several years at least. Does anything of that reputation work its way back to the smuggling crowd, and perhaps prompt them to avoid roads passing through your jurisdiction?

VOGEL: I would say that's a high probability. We're seeing that some of the traffic that would normally be flowing in and out of Volusia County is perhaps bypassing us, or they're using some secondary arterial roads to get their drugs to their destinations. I see that as a positive, though. But I see this whole thing as a statewide problem here in Florida. The Florida Sheriffs Association recently started a crack cocaine task force, where we staged a statewide blitz for 48 hours and arrested 2,200 people for dealing in drugs, purchasing drugs. We had buy-bust operations, we took cars away from people involved in drug deals. And I think we're going to do a lot more of those type operations.

LEN: The crack task force seems to suggest a greater-than-usual degree of cooperation among law enforcement agencies. . .

VOGEL: We have 23 new sheriffs in the state as of last November. That's one of the largest turnovers there has ever been in this state. I think you'll find throughout the 67 sheriffs that there is this total commitment to do whatever is necessary to eradicate the problem. What is helping today is that there has been a joining of levels of training for narcotics officers in all sheriffs' departments throughout the state. These efforts are bringing us together as a strong, viable force. Training is being conducted, we have intelligence information being developed, our computer systems are coming together to facilitate the sharing of this information. We are training the officers uniformly, through classes and through actual operations. That blitz we had a few weeks ago was the first of those operations. We are training them in what's necessary to make successful arrests and seize sums of drugs in our various counties through proven techniques.

LEN: Going back for a moment to your currency interdiction efforts, just how is such currency being spotted? Are there telltale signs that might alert a patrol deputy to the possible presence of drug-related cash in a vehicle?

VOGEL: The courts have ruled that we can use a profile in law enforcement. This is not a newfangled idea; we've been using profiles for years in law enforcement. My deputies have been instructed and trained to use the subjective thinking of the officer. They could be

period of time because we recognized that the money was not used for drugs, even though the deputy seized it. It was a situation where it wasn't clear to the deputies at the time just whose money it was and what it was for. But, as I said, so far it's over \$800,000, and we're only about halfway through the year.

LEN: Is there any sort of lengthy administrative process that you have to go through before the sheriff's department can claim the forfeited money?

VOGEL: Well, in the meantime, we place the money in interest-bearing accounts. Once a judge rules in our favor that the money is illegal money and he's going to award it to our department, it then goes into the Law Enforcement Trust Fund, which is under the Sheriff. I can use the monies by statute for certain things, including enhanced drug enforcement efforts. Recently we used some of the money to buy cameras for these cars that are involved in interdiction. We're going to get one for each of the six selective enforcement team members, and in this way we're using the drug dealers' money to obtain evidence proving what kind of activity they're in. We'll use the money, too, in other programs we're going to do in the county.

LEN: Are you aware of other agencies that are placing this kind of emphasis on currency interdiction?

VOGEL: There's none that I'm aware of in the state of Florida or in the nation. We've been flooded with calls to respond to other sheriffs' departments. Some agencies have even sent their personnel here to be trained, and even to go out and participate in interdiction activities with my deputies.

LEN: Presumably, you're emphasizing the currency interdiction without any significant let-up in drug interdiction efforts. . .

VOGEL: Yeah, and as a matter of fact, the night before last some deputies seized about a quarter of a pound of cocaine. We're making a number of cases a week routinely. My narcotics division seized a couple ounces of cocaine in one of their buy-bust operations recently. So we haven't let up in interdicting drugs at all.

LEN: Is your department following the lead of Broward

"Up to this point, the courts have been unreceptive to our argument that the profile I developed reaches the level of either probable cause or reasonable suspicion."

suspicious that a car is loaded with five murderers, and as long as that vehicle commits a valid traffic violation, for which anybody can be stopped, that's a good stop. Once the stop is made on a valid traffic violation, usually a consent to search is given, and either oral or written is acceptable in the eyes of the U.S. Supreme Court. Once consent is obtained, the search is conducted. If money is found, then an expert, trained narcotics dog is brought to the scene. If the dog alerts to the bag the money's in, or the container it's hidden in, or the gas tank or the tail lens or a baby's diaper bag or the currency itself, that's probable cause in and of itself to seize the money.

No receipt, thank you

LEN: Would the dog be responding to traces of narcotic residue?

VOGEL: That's right. We're still litigating these cases in court, by the way. The judge ruled in earlier cases on currency interdiction that we have probable cause not only for the stop of the vehicle but also to seize the money. In a second part of the hearing, the judge will be asked to rule in a civil matter whether or not we had the preponderance of the evidence to prove that the money was going to be used for illegal activities or to facilitate some sort of criminal activity, i.e. drugs. It's interesting that in nearly half of these cases individuals don't even want a receipt for the money. We ask them whose money it is, and they say, "Hey, I don't know. Maybe it's my uncle's money." Well, who's your uncle? "I don't know." Who's car is it? "Oh, I borrowed it." We've had money secreted all throughout the vehicle. These are not just your average American citizens. These are people who are heavily involved in drug trafficking. They're not here on vacation, or to buy or sell a house. We did have two cases where we returned the money in a short

and Polk counties in converting seized cocaine into crack, for use in reverse-sting operations?

VOGEL: No, and I'm not going to do that, either. I just burned 100 pounds of cocaine a few weeks ago. We have plenty of crack cocaine to use for those type operations. If I run out, then I'll ask [Broward County Sheriff] Nick Navarro for some. And he said he would deliver [laughs].

Fitting the profile

LEN: You were instrumental in the development of the drug-courier profile used by the Florida Highway Patrol, the Drug Enforcement Administration and many other agencies. Has the profile been given an across-the-board approval from the courts?

VOGEL: We're still waiting. The Florida Supreme Court heard oral arguments last Oct. 7 on whether or not the profile could be used in and of itself for the sole stopping of a vehicle. Law enforcement can stop a vehicle based on either reasonable suspicion or probable cause. Probable cause would be a traffic violation, and reasonable suspicion would be a lesser cause. That's taken on a case-by-case basis, how a law enforcement officer articulates what's reasonable suspicion. Up to this point, the courts have been unreceptive to our argument that the profile, the one that I developed, in and of itself reaches the level of either probable cause or reasonable suspicion.

LEN: Do you have any gut feelings as to how the Florida Supreme Court might be leaning?

VOGEL: If the court does not rule in favor of the drug-courier profile on our highways, I believe they'll at least come out with some standards. That would be great,

LEN interview: Sheriff Bob Vogel

because we haven't had any guidance up to this point. As you know, we in law enforcement look to the courts for guidance. I don't care what agency it is, our interests are always in the interest of the people, the public. That's what we are out here doing, trying to protect the citizens. We're not trying to take away any type of rights of anybody that are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. All we're trying to do is get some answers, some definitives out of the courts, which have not given us much guidance in that area in the past.

LEN: What are among the elements included in the profile you developed?

VOGEL: We're currently in the process of developing a profile for our currency interdiction program, based on the profile I developed back in 1984 — and I'll tell you how that came about. During a 13-month period from March '84 to April '85, I made 30 major drug cases, and I began personally charting those cases. I observed that there were a number of similarities that stood out among all those cases. Namely, all the vehicles were traveling northbound on Interstate 95. All the cases were made from 6:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M., with 3:00 A.M. being the single peak hour that more cases were made than any other time. The vehicles normally had either one or two occupants, with two being the more common number, and they were usually always males. They were generally between the ages of 20 and 45 years old, with 32 being the mean age. The vehicles were usually traveling at or under the posted speed limit. The occupants, specifically the driver, would almost always avoid eye contact with a law enforcement officer. The tags displayed on the vehicle were usually from one of several states, and if they were Florida tags they were usually rental tags. Now, these are all before the vehicles were stopped; there were a number of factors that came into play after the cars were stopped. A radar detector on a rental car would be a kind of red flag for the officer — most people don't travel on vacation with their radar detectors in their luggage, but the drug traffickers do. They're usually up for long periods of time, and often times are themselves using cocaine to stimulate their bodies and stay awake for their lengthy drives. It might be 48 hours or longer behind the wheel. All the vehicles would be coming from a source area, namely South Florida.

LEN: Would patrol officers also be looking for a low-riding rear end on a car as an indication of heavy drug cargoes on board?

VOGEL: The traffickers don't do that any more. They're very sophisticated, and they would have air shocks installed on the vehicles. It's very common for them to place air shocks on the car, but almost never would you find a trailer hitch on the car, which is the usual purpose for installing air shocks. So they would be riding down the road straight and level. Lincolns manufactured after 1984 automatically have load-levelers built in, so they know the types of vehicles that they're going to use, especially if they're going to transport great sums of marijuana. I've seen them load up as much as 500 pounds in one trip. There are some car trunks that can put a sizable amount of drugs in them.

One-upmanship

LEN: It would seem to be a constant cat-and-mouse game between drug traffickers and law enforcement, in which each tries to get one step ahead of the other. What's to say that traffickers won't change their approach entirely and switch to different cars, drive faster than the speed limit and use other tactics that you're not looking for?

VOGEL: They do. These are all reasons why my deputies need to be out there, to observe these changes as they come about. Basically it's going to be the same people involved. They're going to change their M.O.; they'll try to look more like a family or something. Some of them use what we call "rent-a-kids" to make it look like it's a family vacation when it's really drug smuggling. We in law enforcement get paid to be suspicious. That's what we have to be, and I train people to look for the things that are being transmitted through nonverbal cues and body language. Police officers have been trained to look for the most obvious. Anybody can watch the bank robber running out of the bank with a

bag of money, or the guy running out of a house with a microwave or TV. Those are freebies for law enforcement. I tell them to look for the things that are being transmitted to you if you just look and you're observant. I forgot to mention that part of the profile was late-model cars. Well, that's not the case now. They changed.

At certain times of the year in Florida we have "snowbirds" coming in, generally after November. Then in the springtime they're going back north. Here in the Daytona Beach area you get family vacations during the summer months, and the students coming in during spring breaks. We have the Firecracker 400 at the Speedway over Fourth of July, we have the Daytona 500, we have motorcycle racing in February and March. These are the times of year where we know what the movement of traffic is going to be and who's going to be on our roadways. Let's say the snowbirds are returning back north in the springtime — most of the cars will be occupied by the age group of people who are involved in snowbirding. So you can generally say it looks like a nice grandmother-grandfather couple who are going back north. There's no kids in the car, and generally only two people in the vehicle. Then all of a sudden you see, at maybe 10 o'clock on a Wednesday morning, you see a car that's got two persons in the vehicle who are in their early 20's. It's a late-model car, perhaps with New York tags on it. The snowbirds may be traveling at 70 miles an hour, and here are these two guys coming along at 60 miles an hour. You see how they stand out, and how they'll avoid eye contact. They just don't fit in with the norm for that time period. They may have several days' growth of beard from being up for long periods of time. It will be a high probability that those two are involved in drug smuggling, as opposed to the other cars that are going by just during that window period we're looking at.

LEN: If the profile was based on your observations of 30 drug busts in 1984, and drug traffickers are doing their utmost to alter appearance and tactics to avoid fitting the profile, how are the courts to rule on a profile that may not even be valid anymore?

VOGEL: Well, if the courts rule that the profile can be used solely to stop a vehicle, it doesn't mean that that

traffickers are trying to set an appearance that they're law-abiding citizens, and there would be a number of factors that would be telltale giveaways. Most if not all were extremely nervous. There's almost always conflicting stories and disparities as to place of residence, or they don't know the vehicle owner's name — or even who's in the vehicle with them. That's just part of it.

Racial overtones

LEN: Among the criticisms that have been lodged against the drug-courier profile, the most serious would appear to be that it zeroes in on black or Hispanic males, and thus is inherently racist. How do you view such criticism?

VOGEL: That was a amokscreen that one of these defense attorneys blew up to try to discredit the whole profile. In essence, 60 percent of those I arrested were black; the other 40 percent were white, including Hispanic. Of the final cases I was making when I was with the state, a majority of the larger seizures did involve those who were from one of the South American countries, i.e. Hispanics. The greater number of large cocaine seizures seemed to involve that particular ethnic group. What we're seeing today, even in my narcotics division, is that when we do our reverse operations, we're finding that blacks are selling crack cocaine but the majority of the people who are purchasing it are white. So we're arresting the whites when we do our reverses.

LEN: Might it be something of a misnomer to refer to a drug-courier "profile"? One Virginia judge who ruled on the use of the profile said that in fact there were "infinite" possibilities when it came to such profiles. Is it then a case of working with the law of averages to come up with the criteria you did?

VOGEL: We recognize in law enforcement that those profiles are going to change — weekly, monthly, maybe even daily. That's why it's so important to make sure that the officer's background is so thorough in drug education and drug enforcement, and that he or she has the credentials to articulate those factors to substantiate the stop. So it's viable for everybody who's in-

"When we do our reverse operations, we're finding that blacks are selling crack cocaine but the majority of the people who are purchasing it are white."

profile will be a checklist for all law enforcement to stop vehicles. It would be on the same basis that a profile is used in airports, and that is that the officer's experience and training are brought into play, along with a host of other elements. That officer could have made 100 drug cases in the past, but if he can't articulate the suspicions that led him to believe it was reasonable for a detention, then those cases are basically thrown out. So every one is going to be on its own merits, and each officer is going to have to testify as to those elements that gave him reasonable suspicion. And the courts are going to hold us to a strict line on that; they're not going to be flexible. That's why we need to get some sort of standards as to what's reasonable in the court's eyes, so we can comply with them. The profile is only part of it; the atop itself is the main focal point. There's a lot of additional factors that we look for after the car is stopped. During the time that I was making what I call the pure drug-courier profile stops, in the summer of '85, about one out of every three vehicles that I would stop and subsequently search would have drugs in them. It doesn't mean that I searched all those cars. It would only be if additional factors arose after the stop. But drugs would be found in anywhere from one-third to one-half of the cars that I stopped and searched. And we're only talking about a limited detention for a short period of time to make a determination. If those additional suspicions didn't develop, then the car would be immediately released and the occupants would be free to go on their way.

LEN: What might you be looking for, listening for, or smelling for after the vehicle was stopped?

VOGEL: There's a number of things. Again, the drug

involved in drug enforcement that they develop those type of suspicions or those profiles or those reasonable factors themselves so they can articulate them before a court at a later point. It's not just a checklist; it can't be a checklist.

LEN: Whether as Sheriff or as a state trooper, have you been called upon to render expert testimony in support of the drug-courier profiles?

VOGEL: I've given depositions, but as far as being called into court, I'm not sure if I was brought in as an expert witness or not. I have testified in other court systems outside of Florida, though. Again, this is really a new application, although we've been doing it for a few years. It's probably just now getting off the ground where we're seeing more and more states getting involved in drug interdiction. I can only see a greater need for this approach, and a greater recognition of it throughout the country, whether it be highway interdiction or on the waterways or in the airports. I think we're going to see a great amount more of highway interdiction. I've been to a number of states on a number of different occasions for training and so forth. Georgia, which is the state just north of us, is heavily involved in highway interdiction, and I've been up there a number of times to teach classes for sheriffs, for state troopers, and so forth. They're now getting to a position where they're one of the leading states in drug interdiction on the highways.

What's happening in law enforcement, especially on the state level and in some counties too, is that priority needs to be established. That's why we in the Florida

Continued on Page 12

Vogel: "I take a lot of precautions"

Continued from Page 11

Sheriffs Association recognized that our top priority is drugs. That needs to be a message all throughout law enforcement nationwide. It's just like I mentioned about the disparity in training, even in our state. We're one of the prime targets for drugs, and I can't imagine what the training is like in some of these other states.

A lot of powder

LEN: Priorities can't be set in a vacuum, though. There are other agendas that law enforcement agencies have to acknowledge at the same time. How much of a dent does drug enforcement put in the resources of the Volusia County Sheriff's Department?

VOGEL: Well, we're seeing that a great percentage of our property crimes — our burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, B&E's — are directly related to drugs, because the individuals who are on the drugs are breaking into homes and businesses, stealing property out of boats and cars, and selling it to maintain their drug habits. There is a direct correlation between the two. I understand that Mr. [William] Bennett is using a figure of 14 million people in the United States today using cocaine regularly, and what he means by regularly is at least once a day. That's a great sum. We're seeing in the Drug Enforcement Administration office in Miami alone has consistently for the past several years been seizing over 50,000 pounds of cocaine. That's just one office. Since 1979 they've been seizing 1 million tons of marijuana annually out of the Miami office. They say that represents about 18 percent of the cocaine that comes into the U.S.A. If we multiply those figures out, that means we have over 200,000 pounds, or 100 tons of cocaine going out of Florida annually. That's a lot of powder. And it doesn't even include marijuana.

LEN: Every day, it seems, the newspapers report a new record-size seizure of cocaine or marijuana by drug enforcement authorities. But apparently the Colombian drug cartels have an almost limitless capacity to supply cocaine to the 14 million or so people you referred to, despite the valiant efforts of countless police agencies...

VOGEL: It's estimated that 35 percent of Colombia's gross national product is cocaine. We've been dumping billions of dollars into these South American drug-producing countries like Bolivia, Belize, Colombia and so forth. These measures are ineffective in reducing the major problem that we're having. American investigators are working in conjunction with the national troops from various countries, doing helicopter fly-overs to try to destroy these jungle plants that are producing cocaine hydrochloride from the coca leaf. What I see as being probably more effective is getting these countries to make a commitment that they want to do something collectively about the drug problem. Those farmers down there don't care if they're growing corn, wheat, potatoes or whatever, as long as they can feed their families. Right now the crop of demand is coca leaf, and they're going to continue growing it until action is taken to reduce the supply and reduce the demand. We have to get these countries together to sign an agreement, make a commitment to bring their resources together as a combined effort, just like we've done here in Florida with the sheriffs' association. They have to combine those resources and have them as a flexible, independent entity so they can target these main areas in those various countries and go after it themselves and help clean up the problem. That makes more sense than dumping in \$15 million in this country, \$10 million in that country and so forth.

LEN: One prosecutor in your state noted recently that the amount of drug money now built into the Florida economy is so enormous that if, miraculously, law enforcement were to succeed in collapsing the narcotics trade, the loss of that drug-related capital would be a crippling economic blow. How would you size up an assessment like that?

VOGEL: Shocking, isn't it?

LEN: Do you think it's based on some statistical truth?

VOGEL: Well, we're talking about people who don't even count money; they weigh it. Who cares if you're off

by a couple thousand? It's a no big deal when you've got millions and millions and you're looking for places to put it in. These monies are being laundered in legitimate businesses to ward off any suspicion by law enforcement. They're buying, for cash, legitimate businesses where they can launder the money. These are the types of businesses that I'm sure the prosecutor is making reference to. They may be hiring legitimate people to work in those businesses, but the businesses themselves, frankly, are a front for laundering drug money. Not long ago we had an incident on the west coast of Florida where bank executives were involved in laundering billions of dollars throughout the world. This is a multibillion-dollar operation where you can execute governmental officials. If you don't like a Supreme Court justice, you execute him. If you don't like what law enforcement is doing, you send over a six-man hit squad and you execute a law enforcement official. That's what they're doing in Colombia. That's the type of mentality you're dealing with. You're dealing with a country, Colombia, that's been in turmoil since 1947, and we've been trying to make headway with a country of that nature. When things are that deeply rooted, that country is not going to work on a one-to-one relationship against drugs. It's got to work on a multinational relationship with the various other countries that have the same problem.

Guarding one's flanks

LEN: Given what you said earlier about your reputation as a drug enforcer being known to traffickers, and what you're now saying about the Colombian cartels' penchant for vengeance and violence, do you take any extra security precautions based on real or perceived threats?

VOGEL: My background is that I spent a few years in the Marine Corps. I volunteered to go to Vietnam when it was an unpopular war — which probably suggests that I got hit on the head one too many times or something. But I have taken a number of precautions

"We're talking about people who don't even count money; they weigh it. Who cares if you're off by a couple thousand? It's no big deal when you've got millions."

personally and with my family. I try not to place too much emphasis on those type of people who perhaps threaten me, whether it's in writing or in a phone call or whatever the case may be, because those individuals are out to use me as a target for their vendetta, so to speak, and they're not going to telegraph their punch. I realize that too. So I do take a lot of precautions for myself and for my family.

LEN: At the same time, though, you apparently had no qualms about going public on a TV show as widely watched as "60 Minutes," which would have made you a familiar face and name to people on the other side of the law...

VOGEL: As a matter of fact, after they aired that show, while I was still with the Highway Patrol, I stopped a vehicle on the Interstate and the fellow said, "I just saw you on '60 Minutes'." [laughs]. He was stopped and released, but some of them that I did arrest called me later and said they saw me on the show. There's not that many drug traffickers, though, that actually watch TV and read the newspapers.

LEN: Did you campaign for sheriff last fall on the basis of your background and reputation in drug enforcement?

VOGEL: I think most of the people in the county had a good idea what my record consisted of. So as far as name-recognition was concerned, I certainly had that as an advantage against the six opponents who ganged up on me in the primary. I campaigned on what I was going to accomplish throughout the county as far as crime was concerned, and using the department effectively to accomplish those ends. There's no question that drugs is an area where I've built somewhat of a reputation, if you want to call it that. People expect that of me, and I haven't let them down to date.

LEN: Were you campaigning to succeed a retiring sheriff or to oust an incumbent?

VOGEL: The sheriff was retiring. He was a 20-year incumbent, 76 years old, who had retired from the FBI. I campaigned heavily, spending about \$100,000 in cash and about \$30,000 or \$40,000 in in-kind contributions. I campaigned seven days a week for seven months solid. I was working with the State Attorney's office after I left the Highway Patrol, and I took a leave of absence to campaign for sheriff. Thanks to the voters, I had about 48 percent of the vote in the primary and about 68 percent in the general election.

We've got a very good, very dedicated department here in Volusia County. I'm one of the few sheriffs who doesn't have the jail under his control...

LEN: I'm not sure that's such a bad deal...

VOGEL: I'm not sure either. But we have 553 budgeted employees, and probably 300 sworn law enforcement positions, and a budget of about \$19 million, which I expect will increase this year with the various new programs we'll be implementing.

LEN: Are you doing anything as a department in the area of demand reduction, whether DARE-type education or some other programming?

VOGEL: We're involved with DARE. We have school resource officers in four of the schools and we're looking to expand that to eight this year. We're involved in the school system with a variety of programs, so we're actively trying to reduce the demand. I personally get out to the school system as much as possible. I did prior to the election, and even though I've been unbelievably busy since then and don't have an opportunity to get out as much as I'd like, I see that as an area that I personally feel we need to put a lot of energy and resources in. We just can't put enough into the schools, even at the younger ages, like elementary and middle schools. My

wife's a schoolteacher, and my daughter is going to be 12 in August, so I recognize that this is certainly an important area for us to be involved in as law enforcement officers.

Winds of change

LEN: You have no desire, then, to become a desk jockey as Sheriff?

VOGEL: No. I've made some changes here since I took over as Sheriff. I'm trying to change the department's philosophy from that of the previous 20-year incumbent to my current philosophy. We're becoming community-based policing organization, breaking the county up into districts with a lieutenant in charge of each district. We're looking to become a totally automated department, and we've approved and are looking into a computer-aided dispatching system and records-management system. The records system will be on-line in about a year, because it takes that long to establish the data base. We're also now looking at the 800 megahertz system for our long-term use — and by long-term I mean not more than three to five years. We're looking at MDT's [mobile data terminals] for our patrol cars, and we're going to use confiscated funds to purchase those laptop computers. We'll use those in conjunction with the records-management system to bring us into the age of paperless policing. We've also applied to the Commission on Accreditation to become an accredited department; November of '91 is our target date. In making all these changes, we're bringing in more support personnel. Not to be critical of my predecessor, but the staff that was on board was not adequate. I'm now getting my staff lined up so I can delegate a lot of stuff. This will free me to go out and do the things within the department that I aim to be, and that's a manager who walks around. I think the Japanese have proven time and time

Continued on Page 14

Study sees increased threat to bystanders

Continued from Page 1
public outrage," the report added.

"Honor Among Killers"

The bystander murder phenomenon has serious implications for society because such deaths "violate the routine assumptions necessary for conducting daily life." They are also an indication that "criminals no longer follow the rules of combat we expect them to follow: limiting violence to intended targets, and not recklessly endangering innocent bystanders. We may not expect honor among thieves, but we do expect some honor among killers," the report stated.

One of the report's authors, criminologist Dr. Lawrence Sherman, says the increases documented in the report are "just the tip of the iceberg, but it's a valid indication of the trend."

"I've been studying crime for 20 years and I have never seen as many bystander killings as I've seen reported in the last year," said Sherman, who is president of the Crime Control Institute. "I also happen to think it's an extremely serious kind of crime."

Sherman said that by no means can the report be considered scientific since it relied solely on published newspaper accounts. No category for bystander homi-

cides exists on crime analysis forms, he added.

"Underclass" Hit Hard

Nonetheless, he said, newspapers seem to have increased their coverage of homicides in so-called "underclass" neighborhoods — where a good deal of bystander killings have occurred — and the nature of the crime itself is shocking enough that many papers, at least initially, are willing to report it.

It is difficult to say why bystanders have increasingly become shooting victims, but the report cited such possible explanations as conflicts over drug turf between increasingly brutal and callous drug lords, youth gang members who "often take a brazen delight in risking, or even aiming in the general direction of, innocent bystanders," or indiscriminate, drive-by shootings carried out in revenge for some perceived slight.

The report noted, for example, that most bystanders shot in New York and Los Angeles are victims of random shootings into crowds. In Washington and Boston, "mushrooms" are often struck by a single stray bullet coming from an unknown location.

"We really don't know," Sherman told LEN. "I don't think the police know. The newspaper accounts can't say. But it all

"Just the tip of the iceberg, but it's a valid indication of the trend."

depends on whether you have witnesses who can provide any kind of information about what may have been the underlying cause. But very often, witnesses are afraid to speak so you don't get that."

New Weapons Mean More Riaks

Sherman said that while it's a "reasonable hunch" that many of the bystander shootings are drug-related, "on the other hand, you have young men attacking each other for the 2,000 years with whatever weapons are at hand."

"Twenty years ago they had zip guns. Today they have semiautomatics and automatics. The more recent weapons clearly create more risks for bystanders," Sherman said.

Because of the lack of documentation on the phenomenon, it is difficult for researchers to pin down any one scenario that might erupt and result in the deaths of innocent bystanders.

"The most clearly defined cases are those in which somebody or a group of people are thrown out of a party or a bar and they come back and start shooting at the

crowd in revenge. That's kind of a clear status of honor kind of thing," Sherman said.

"Where you have a drive-by shooting, where you have a shootout in an apartment courtyard and a baby catches a bullet in a crossfire, it's not clear whether that's a drug dispute or whether it's just somebody insulting somebody else with a hostile stare."

"This whole business of 'dissing' — disrespecting somebody — is not necessarily linked to drugs, although some people suggest crack users are more paranoid and are more apt to feel disrespect from someone," Sherman added.

A Callous Generation

Most of the incidents occur in the "underclass" neighborhoods, where poverty, drugs and death go hand in hand — places like East Los Angeles, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of New York, or Boston's predominantly black Roxbury neighborhood. As long as bystander killings remain largely concentrated in such neighborhoods, Sherman said, "society at large doesn't have to worry" and may not believe the problem to be as serious as it really is.

But Sherman pointed to the recent, widely publicized incident in which Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) inadvertently drove through a shootout while on his way to the Capitol building in Washington as evidence that bystander shooting incidents are not confined only to "underclass" neighborhoods.

Although the victims can be babies or senior citizens, Sherman and his research team found that most of the perpetrators were between the ages of 21 and 30, a generation that he feels has become inured to violence.

"I think if you have a whole

generation of people being raised by teen-age mothers on welfare, without love, without proper parenting skills, Dickensian discipline, with physical abuse itself, without any feelings of security, these are people who have every reason to be callous and insensitive to the value of human life.

Penalties & Police Needed

"Senator [Daniel] Moynihan warned us against this 25 years ago. We didn't pay attention and now I think we're paying the price," Sherman said.

Stricter penalties for those found guilty of shooting or killing innocent bystanders may provide some deterrence, Sherman said. He also believes that more police protection should be provided to potential witnesses to alleviate the "fear factor" that hampers reporting of such incidents. In addition, he said, police patrols should be increased in neighborhoods that are prone to bystander shootings.

Solving the social problems that have given rise to this phenomenon are part of a "much longer term battle," Sherman said, but they need to be addressed.

"Many people are talking about how to improve the situation of the underclass of this country," Sherman said. "That certainly is going to be the most valuable thing we can do, but we can't do it nearly as quickly as the other things I've suggested."

[Copies of the report "Stray Bullets and 'Mushrooms': Random Shootings of Bystanders in Four Cities, 1977-88," are available for a \$10 tax-deductible contribution to: Crime Control Institute, 1063 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.]

Over millions of square miles of ocean, Coast Guard seeks out drug traffickers

Continued from Page 6

United States," Eagan said. "If you were to stop every single boat every single day, you would have such a hue and cry from people. And the smugglers would take 24 hours to figure out that was not the way to go and do something else."

Sprint and Drift

Boat crews sprint from one patrol zone to another, spending long hours in each zone just drifting, scanning radar screens for signs of suspicious traffic. But

danger can approach as quickly as a change in the sea breeze.

Crew members of one cutter, the Petrel, recall an incident in December when a Honduran-registered, steel-hulled ship carrying 11 tons of marijuana tried to ram their lightweight aluminum boat. Only a few bursts of 60mm. machine-gun fire stopped the freighter from ripping the cutter open "like a tin can," said one petty officer.

No Coast Guard crewman has yet been killed in the course of drug-enforcement action, "but

anyone will tell you it is just a matter of time," said Lieut. Terry Bickham, the Petrel's skipper. "We are dealing with a lot of money. We are dealing with violent people."

But the crews continue to go out and search because not to do so would be an admission of defeat, they say.

"You have to go out there and try," said the Petrel's Executive Officer, Matt Miller. "If you don't, then you are saying the United States Government has given up."

Forum:

The double-edged sword

Continued from Page 8
with the criminal justice system.

Specific counseling strategies can help students become aware of how to approach information from a theoretical frame of reference by engaging in library research to substantiate their arguments rather than advancing them on anecdotal and emotional grounds. Once students have a different approach to handling information, they can be convinced to continue reading and questioning in order to educate and liberate themselves. Armed with knowledge, they are able to intelligently argue or debate most issues and positions, even those

that they have embraced for years and ultimately may have to reject. Often times, the more information students receive the more they see their communities as dysfunctional and in need of the kinds of services they have come to understand and will be expected to perform.

Counseling the disadvantaged often means changes in traditional approaches and strategies in order to reach students. With the initial contact, counselors must be able to make students feel accepted as a person who will be listened to. Trust is crucial. Students have many experiences in their neighborhoods which col-

or their view of things. They seldom get the opportunity to test out their feelings about these experiences in a nonthreatening environment. Since most of the people they interact with in their communities think as they do, they will not be challenged if they were not in a college setting.

Counselors can be instrumental not only in helping students to understand the criminal justice system but also in showing the college and the criminal justice system how best to include these youngsters in the mainstream. The implications are many, and the counselor can be the vehicle through which these changes can be made for the good of society.

Police mannequins go on inactive duty in Colo.

Continued from Page 3

Department as a "reminder deterrent," is still awaiting reassignment after having been on furlough for about four months, according to Officer Chuck Sutterfield of the department's crime prevention, training and support services unit.

The decoy, known as Ralph, "is still sitting in the same chair downstairs in briefing," Sutterfield quipped. "I don't think he's moved once in the last four months."

Ralph is the latest in a succession of mannequins used "quite extensively" by the Loveland department in the past few years, Sutterfield said, noting that the decoy would be placed in a dilapidated patrol car in areas that were "geographically difficult to run radar."

Ralph would also be rotated with a "real, live, human, breathing, ticket-writing police officer," usually after motorists

caught onto Ralph, Sutterfield told LEN.

"Ticket enforcement was accentuated, to say the least," said Sutterfield. "The most common remark we had from citizens would be to look up at the officer and say, 'I thought you were the dummy.'"

Ralph was donated by a local department store and was "upgraded" by the department, which fitted him with a uniform and added arms that could be propped up on a steering wheel.

"He doesn't quite look like a mannequin now. He looks quite real," said Sutterfield, who added that motorists would often come up to Ralph's patrol car to ask for directions or information, only to find that the officer was quite incapable of fielding their queries.

According to Sutterfield, Ralph has not been retired and may make a comeback if the department can find a vehicle suited to his duties.

Jobs

Chief of Police. Emporia, Va., population 6,000, is seeking a highly professional and motivated individual to provide active leadership, expertise and supervision for a 20-officer force plus dispatching function.

A college degree in law enforcement/criminal justice, or an equivalent combination of extensive experience and education is required. Experience in Virginia law enforcement is preferred but not required. Selection will be concluded by Nov. 15, 1989.

Apply before Aug. 31, 1989, to: City Manager's Office, 201 South Main Street, Emporia, VA 23847.

Police Officer. Applications are being accepted on a continuous basis for positions throughout Brevard County, Fla. The Brevard Police Testing and Certification Program provides a centralized recruiting and testing service for all police officer positions in the county.

Applicants must pass medical, physical fitness, psychological, polygraph and other screenings. Successful applicants will be eligible for appointment to the police academy, located at the Criminal Justice Center in Melbourne, Fla. Contact individual agencies in the county for current salary/benefit information. Applicants must obtain an approved medical evaluation before testing. General walk-in testing is conducted over a three-day period every three weeks.

For further information and schedule, contact: PCTP, Criminal Justice Center, 3865 N. Wickham Road, Melbourne, FL 32935. (407) 254-0305, ext. 3531.

Chief of Police. Omaha, Neb., population 350,000, is accepting applications for the Civil Service position of police chief. The chief will direct all employees and activities of a municipal police force of 613 sworn officers and 153 civilian employees. Except for

general administrative direction from the Director of Public Safety, the police chief works independently in carrying out Police Division functions.

Minimum requirements include: twelve years' experience with a metropolitan police department in a city of comparable size (300,000 or above); baccalaureate degree in criminology or law enforcement, supplemented with at least two years of public administration or modern law enforcement administration at level of deputy chief (two years' experience as a deputy chief, or four years' experience as a captain, or six years' experience as a lieutenant). Salary is \$61,098, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send resume before Aug. 31, 1989, to: Personnel Department, Omaha/Douglas Civic Center, 1819 Farnam Street, Omaha, NE 68183. Attn: Michael D. Mendenhall, Employment Manager. Tel.: (402) 444-5303. EOE.

Undercover Investigators. PLE, a division of Business Risks International, is seeking undercover drug investigators. The position requires dedicated, self-reliant individuals who are capable of working with minimal supervision.

PLE investigations are based on a team approach that combines law enforcement, business, and PLE resources. Investigators may be placed in situations inside a corporate workplace which might be unapproachable through conventional methods. Or, investigators may work directly for a local law enforcement agency in a given community. The ability to adapt well to varying environments is critical. Positions are available throughout the United States, with travel and relocation required. Successful candidates must pass a thorough background investigation and pre-employment screening. Previous

law enforcement experience, or equivalent education and experience, is preferred. Income varies based on assignment and location. Minimum salary: \$21,000. Health, dental, and life insurance benefits are provided. Excellent potential for advancement.

Send resume to: PLE, a division of Business Risks International, 3401 Park Center Drive, Suite 345, Dayton, OH 45414.

Chief of Police. Galveston, Tex., population 62,500, seeks applicants for the position of chief of police, to administer a department of 160 sworn officers, 40 civilian personnel, and a budget of \$5.8 million.

Applicants must be high school graduates and must possess TCLEOSE Basic Certificate (college degree and advanced certification preferred). Must also have five years' paid experience as a police officer. Salary is negotiable, depending on qualifications.

Send resume by Sept. 30, 1989, to: Personnel Department, City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779, Galveston, TX 77553.

Chief of Police. Addison, Ill., population 30,000, is seeking an experienced law enforcement administrator.

Applicants must have a four-year degree in law enforcement administration or public administration (master's degree preferred). A minimum of 10 years of law enforcement experience is required, and candidates must have demonstrated and progressive administrative experience. Salary for the position is currently \$51,470.

To apply, send resumes, references and salary requirements to: David Torgler, Assistant Village Manager, 131 W. Lake Street, Addison, IL 60101. Applications must be received by 5:00 P.M., Sept. 15, 1989. EOE.

LEN interview: Sheriff Bob Vogel

Continued from Page 12

again that that's the most effective way to manage, by being visible and by walking around and observing things.

LEN: So you're more than a creative drug enforcer who got elected on the basis of a solid reputation in one area...

VOGEL: My goal is, hopefully, to make the Volusia County Sheriff's Department one of the leading departments in the United States, if not the leading department. That's my ultimate goal. I know it's a big bite to chew on; there's a lot of competition out there, but I've got a lot of dedicated employees in the department. We have a very low turnover rate. We don't start at a tremendously high salary, and that needs to be jacked up a bit so we can be more selective in our process. We're also looking to hire more minorities. I inherited this department with only nine full-time blacks. In a department of this size, you can see where I have to go to take it into the 21st century.

LEN: It's conceivable, then, that a bit of stagnation set in during the 20-year tenure of your predecessor...

VOGEL: I suppose. It's difficult to make all these changes in a short period of time with a department of our size. Whenever there's an action there's about 20 reactions to it, and you can't just do one thing without considering all the other divisions in the department. We have five major divisions, and what I do in one division is going to have a direct impact on one of the other divisions, if not all of them. All those have to be considered before changes are made. Under community-based policing, your first-line supervisors increase. In my case, I inherited a department that had 32 corporals plus sergeants. In our districts I don't need corporals; they serve no function in the department today. That's a pretty hard line to take when you've got 32 people. I'm going to upgrade 10 of them to sergeant, which leaves 22 who are going to be somewhat disappointed. In essence, they're going to be line officers. But I've got to consider what's going to be in the best interests of the community, and sometimes it conflicts. Ideally you'd like to have a utopia and make everybody happy, but that's just not reality all the time. So I'll always consider what's in the best interests of the community and what's in the best interests of the department, in that order.

The Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice
(CUNY)

22nd Professional Security Management Course

(Emphasis on preparing for the Certified Protection Professional examination conducted by the American Society for Industrial Security.)

Starts Sept. 25, 1989

Ten sessions, Monday evenings, 6-10 P.M.

Tuition: \$250.

SMI is also pleased to present:

White-Collar Crime in Financial and Business Institutions

Sept. 22-23, 1989

Tuition: \$295

All SMI seminars are held in New York City at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact: The Security Management Institute, 899 Tenth Avenue, Suite 636, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 237-8380, 8639.

Be the best that you can be — read the best in police journalism

Law Enforcement News brings you the broad, complex universe of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news in a way no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your regular diet of essential reading. (And, if you pre-pay for your subscription, you can knock \$2 off the regular one-year price of \$18 — you pay just \$16.) Just fill out the coupon below and return it to: LEN, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

LEN-297

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

14-15. **Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Becoming a Police Chief.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$200 (IACP members); \$250 (non-members).

14-16. **Confronting Crime: New Directions.** Presented by the ACLU Foundation. To be held in New York. Fee: \$175.

18-19. **Supervisory Principles with Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

18-20. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$495.

18-20. **Deadly Physical Force: Police-Involvement Shootings.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

18-20. **Revitalizing Neighborhood Watch.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in Minneapolis. No fee.

18-20. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

18-21. **Physical Security Techniques for the Public & Private Sector.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$425 (IACP members); \$475 (non-members).

18-21. **The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis.** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$500.

18-22. **Organized Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300 (in-state); \$350 (out-of-state).

18-22. **Law Enforcement Hardware & Software: The Decision to Purchase.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

18-22. **Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

18-22. **Effective Police Supervision.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$225.

18-22. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

18-22. **Physical Security.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$675.

18-Dec. 16. **85th Basic Police School.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$1,250.

20-22. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.

20-22. **International Conference on Assessment Centers.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

21-22. **Basic Jailor Training.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

21-22. **Use of Non-Deadly Force Techniques.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$150.

22-24. **Victims' Rights: Opportunities for Action.** Presented by the National Victim Center. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$25.

23-24. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H.

25-26. **Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H.

25-27. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$495.

25-27. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$495.

25-28. **Advanced Strategic Reaction Team Operations.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$475.

25-28. **The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis.** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Minneapolis. Fee: \$500.

25-29. **Program Design & Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

25-29. **Design & Development of Physical Fitness Programs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

25-29. **Basic Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

25-29. **Technical Surveillance II.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

25-29. **Electronic Surveillance.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$900.

25-29. **Professional Public Safety Telecommunications Course for Dispatchers.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

25-Oct. 6. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

26-28. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Milwaukee, Wisc. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

27-29. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.

28-29. **Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Virginia Beach, Va.

OCTOBER

2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Nashville. Fee: \$495.

2-4. **High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by Executec International Corp. To be held in Sterling, Va. Fee: \$300.

2-4. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

2-4. **Police Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.

2-4. **Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$395 (IACP members); \$445 (non-members).

2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Marina del Rey, Calif. Fee: \$495.

2-6. **Field Training Officers Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

2-6. **Video I: Introductory Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

2-6. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

2-6. **Advanced Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

2-27. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

2-Dec. 8. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

4-5. **Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$195.

4-6. **Video for Criminal Investigators.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$325.

4-6. **Progressive Patrol Administration.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

5-6. **Chemical Munitions & Riot Agents.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$275.

7-9. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Old Westbury, N.Y. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

9-11. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$495.

9-11. **K-9 Unit Management.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$300.

9-11. **Robbery Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$250.

9-11. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$495.

9-13. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

9-13. **Instructor Development.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$750.

9-13. **Bloodstain Evidence Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

9-13. **Advanced Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).

9-13. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

9-13. **Video II: Advanced Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

9-20. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

10-11. **Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hansville, Ala.

10-13. **Implementing Environmental Strategies for the Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems.** Presented by the

University of California, San Diego. To be held in Lake Arrowhead, Calif. Fee: \$750.

11-13. **Managing the Property & Evidence Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

11-13. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Vero Beach, Fla.

12-13. **Managing the Investigative Function.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$195.

12-13. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hansville, Ala.

12-13. **Strategic Reaction Team Concepts.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Fee: \$175.

12-13. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$350.

14-18. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

14-19. **Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.** To be held in Louisville, Ky.

16-17. **Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Vero Beach, Fla.

18-18. **Police Supervisory Practices.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va.

16-18. **Supervision & Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Bismarck, N.D. No fee.

16-18. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

16-18. **Limiting Liability & Legal Aspects of Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

16-18. **Management of the Police Training Function.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

FBI serving local law enforcement in efforts to track serial killers

Continued from Page 7
assistance to law enforcement agencies at no cost, he added.

The FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, of which VICAP is a part, also provides extensive training in investigative and criminal profiling techniques, all at no cost to local law enforcement. Such programs are conducted both at the FBI Academy and through FBI field offices. A one-year, expense-paid fellowship in criminal personality profiling is also available at the FBI Academy to selected officers.

FBI investigators work on 700-800 unsolved murder cases yearly and cases are now coming in from foreign countries. Prosecutors have begun asking for assistance in trying suspects, a recent development that Douglas called a "dramatic change for the unit," owing to its evolution from psychological profiling of the killers to "criminal investigative analysis."

"We're providing more than just a profile in that what we do. The criminal investigative analysis is the process of analyzing a case and consequently when we get to court we can qualify any

area of crime analysis because of the research and the number of cases we've worked on," Douglas said.

New hopes for solutions in serial cases

Continued from Page 1
since 1985. Louis Craine, 32, was recently sentenced to death for four murders, including two of prostitutes. A former Los Angeles sheriff's deputy, Ricky Ross, was charged in three killings, but the charges were dismissed in May after ballistics tests linking Ross to the murders were proven wrong. [See LEN, June 30, 1989.]

And in New Bedford, Mass., prosecutors are refusing to comment on a reported list of suspects in the murders of nine women dating back to last year. News accounts say that prosecutors have a list of five suspects and a special grand jury has been reviewing evidence for two months, but no indictments have yet been handed down. [See LEN, June 30, 1989.]

For further information:

ACLU Foundation, Department C, 132 W. 43rd St., New York, NY 10036. (212) 944-9800, ext. 610.

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (312) 498-5680.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6725. (714) 496-8334.

Executec International Corporation, P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So.,

Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.
International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, P.O. Box 17286, Phoenix, AZ 85011. (602) 279-3113.

Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

National Association of Traffic Accident Reconstructionists & Investigators, P.O. Box 1208, King of Prussia, PA 19406.

National Crime Prevention Council, Technical Assistance Center, 733 15th St., N.W., Suite 540, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 393-7141.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center, Attn: Jim Zepp, 555 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20001. (202) 638-4155.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305) 776-5500.

National Victim Center, 307 W. 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102. (817) 877-3355.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 878-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

University of California-San Diego, UCSD Extension X406.11, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176.

University of Delaware, Attn: Jacob Haber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 673-4487.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XV, No. 297 A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY August 15, 1989

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019



Signed, sealed, not delivered

Sheriff Bob Vogel and his Volusia County, Fla., deputies are using drug-courier profiles and other ploys to see that drugs — and narco-cash — don't reach their destinations. See interview, Page 9.



Faces of serial murder

From Gacy (l.) to Bundy, a new chilling new portrait of serial killers emerges, as a result of 10 years' work by a team of FBI experts. On 1.



Also in this issue:

- A new study says "mushrooms" — innocent bystanders who pop up in the middle of gunfire — are being cut down at an alarming and increasing rate. 1
- Bicycle patrols are catching on in Washington state, with officers singing the praises of the mobility, fitness and community-relations benefits. 3
- Different slants on the drug war: Postal inspectors quietly interdict drugs-by-mail, while the Coast Guard seeks more authority at sea 6
- Forum: Blacks who grew up seeing police as "the enemy" are applying for criminal justice jobs in increasing numbers, creating a new dilemma 8

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302